

THE UNITED STATES *Miller*

SEVENTEENTH YEAR, No. 4.

MILWAUKEE, APRIL, 1892.

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MILWAUKEE IMPROVEMENTS

THE great improvements that have been made along Wisconsin street, would very likely arouse the admiration of an old-time Milwaukeean, returning to his home after an absence of a few years. Changes have been made at different points on the whole length of the street, from the lake to the river, but so quietly were they accomplished that they have been almost unnoticed by the mass of permanent residents; to the observant visitor from abroad and to the returned absentee, they are significant indications of the prosperity and solid progress of the city. Starting from Lake Michigan, the first new building that greets us is the graceful and commodious Northwestern R. R. depot. A short distance down the street, we come to the Juneau flats, adjoining which looms up the fine new hotel, built by the Schlitz Brewing Co., with its unique tapering tower. Directly opposite and on the same side, preparations are being made for a substantial business block to occupy a frontage of one-half the square, the western half being occupied by the stately Martin flats, as complete and luxuriously equipped as any similar building in the West.

[Continuing, we see several other apartment houses of a trifle less magnitude, yet all new, modern, and of pleasing architectural appearance.] As one reaches Jefferson street the improvements become even more manifest. Here lies the entire block, now nearly cleared of its former occupants, awaiting the Government building, to cost a million and a half dol-

lars, an illustrated description of which was published in the January number of THE UNITED STATES MILLER. The building owned by the Milwaukee Club occupies the Northeast corner of the intersecting streets, and is a sensible, substantial one, and a model of refined taste; on the Southwestern corner the walls of the new Goldsmith Block are in course of erection,

either, the one on Jefferson street being ornamented by an elegantly constructed portico from the hotel proper to the street curb. The first three stories of the building are of rough-faced stone, so much in vogue in the structure of public buildings of late, the balance or upper stories are of the cream-colored brick, for the production of which the city is noted,

to make the "Pfister" a perfect hotel in all the requirements of such, and any modern improvement of known merit will be incorporated in the structure and its furnishings. The building is as perfectly fire-proof as it is possible to construct one of the kind. It will contain fully 200 guest rooms, and in accordance with latest accepted improvements, the dining-room and culinary departments are to be in the upper story. The hotel will represent, when ready for business, an outlay of fully \$1,000,000. The company, with commendable forethought, has purchased the balance of the half block, fronting on Jefferson street, and should future circumstances warrant it, will extend the hotel the full length of the block, 360 feet.

MILWAUKEE'S manufacturing industries are multiplying rapidly. Messrs. Riddell and Morris, formerly connected with the Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Works, are about to begin the manufacture of nuts and washers at the foot of Eighteenth Street, and the Messrs. Kipp and the Benusch Brothers, will soon open a pearl-button factory on Front Street.

MILWAUKEE is now the second milling city in the



HOTEL PFISTER.

We are enabled to publish the above cut by the courtesy of the MILWAUKEE ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION. It is one of many others, equally fine, that will illustrate the new book of Milwaukee, now being published by the Association.

while on the remaining corner, the Northwest, towers that eight-storied mass of magnificently proportioned stone and brick work, the "Hotel Pfister," a good view of which is presented in the accompanying engraving. The building has a frontage of 180 feet on Jefferson street and 120 feet on Wisconsin street, with a handsomely-designed entrance from

with trimmings of terra cotta, and, while no particular style of architecture is followed, the whole outside construction has a very pleasing appearance. The inside, when finished, will be second to none in this country, in point of completeness and elegance of appointments.

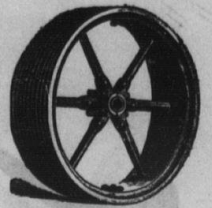
The Milwaukee Hotel Company propose to invest a sufficient amount in the enterprise,

United States, being surpassed only by Minneapolis, and the increase in capacity is still going on. It has also become the leading barley market of the country, a large portion of which is malted before shipping. The shipping facilities of Milwaukee are such that all manufacturing industries are able to secure the lowest possible rates in any direction.

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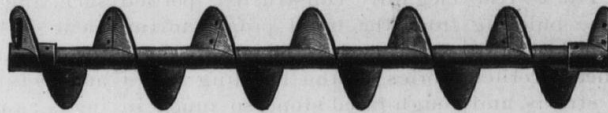
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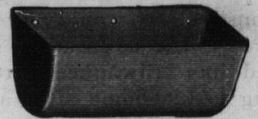
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Associations.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE date of the next annual convention of the Millers' National Association has been changed by unanimous vote of the Executive Committee, to May 24th and 25th, 1892, instead of June 1st and 2d, as originally decided, owing to the fact that the national political conventions to be held in June, would doubtless interfere with the attendance of some members.

THE meeting of the National Association at Chicago, May 24th and 25th, will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting held for many years, if the efforts of its officers and executive committee can make it so. Millers seeking information regarding the various new machines now being put upon the market will have an opportunity to hear all about them from their inventors and makers. It certainly looks as if greater improvements in milling methods are being made now than ever before. This may not be very comforting to the poor miller, who must become the victim, and go through for the 5th or 6th time the rebuilding process, but it seems to be the inevitable, for, to be successful, he must get to the front.

We are not advised as to what arrangements, if any, have been made to have the milling industry of the United States represented at the Chicago Exposition, but it strikes us that some concert of action through the National Association ought to be formulated, whereby one of the largest industries of this country will be fully and completely represented, and it can be done in no way so well as under the auspices of the association. Time is short and much work will necessarily have to be done in the remaining time between the meeting of

the association and the opening of the exposition. We are catering to the foreign trade for the disposal of a large bulk of our flour, and no opportunity like the coming exposition has ever been offered our millers for advertising their products to the buyers and users of their flour. Our mill machinery men, too, should join forces with the millers in this undertaking, to make one of the grandest exhibits of mill machinery, mill products and methods the world has ever seen. All interested should be as one man and work as a unit. The place to start from, to arrange for all this, should be at the Chicago meeting in May.

DECISION IN FEED WATER HEATER CASE.

AN important decision has recently been obtained in the United States Circuit Court, relative to Feed Water Heaters and Purifiers, by the Stilwell & Bierce Mfg. Co., of Dayton, O. This company brought suit, in 1890, against S. N. Brown & Co., of Dayton, for infringement in the case of a Hoppes Live Steam Feed Water Purifier, manufactured and sold to the plaintiffs by the Hoppes Mfg. Co., of Springfield, O. The patents, under which proceedings were instituted, were Nos. 274,048, granted to E. R. Stilwell, March 18, 1883, and 434,324, granted to R. B. Day, Aug. 12, 1890. The principal feature of the invention consists in connecting, by a pipe, the top of the heater with the steam dome of the boiler, and with the steam space of the boiler, and patent No. 274,048 sets forth in its specification, that this feature can be employed with a combined heater and purifier, or with either a heater or purifier. This connection is by means of what is termed in the claim, gas escape pipe M passing from near the top of the purifier into the steam dome

of the boiler. The object of this pipe being to allow the direct escape of gases generated in the heater.

In his decision, Judge Sage says:

"The defendant's purifier was first connected up, by a single pipe, to the boiler drum. Afterward two pipes were put in near one end of the purifier, and, these not accomplishing the desired result, as there was no deposit on the rear end of the purifier, the defendant made a second pipe connection from the rear end of the purifier to the steam pipe, and in this instance the steam pipe ran the feed pump. The purifier itself is placed longitudinally instead of vertically. Without entering upon a detailed examination of the devices offered on behalf of defendants, it will be sufficient to say, that if the earlier patent to Stilwell (No. 66,998, July 23, 1867), does not anticipate the complainant's patent, none of the others do. The radical difference between that and the complainant's purifier is, that the complainant's is provided with the gas escape pipe M. Deleterious gases and air are set free. These rise to the top of the purifier, where, but for the escape pipe M, they would accumulate and prevent the contact of the steam with the cold water as it is introduced into the heater, and retard the condensation of the steam and thereby the heating of the water to be purified. The escape pipe M, connecting the purifier with the dome of the boiler, causes a constant discharge of the gas, and also a free and constant circulation, greatly facilitating the heating of the water in the purifier, and increasing the deposit of impurities. This very desirable result had not been so well accomplished by any one of the previous devices.

"Whatever may be said in support of this or that or the other theory, the record shows that the complainant's device is the result of a long-continued course of experiments, and that, in fact, it has proven to be more effective than any which preceded it. Even the defendant's record establishes that the escape pipe, which was attached to their purifier, and connected it with the steam pipe was applied, because without it the operation of their purifier was not satisfactory, and that it remedied the defects. The only thing that was found that would remedy the defect was the escape pipe, and that did completely remedy it, and did at the same time conclusively prove the practical utility and value of the complainant's device. The evidence satisfactorily establishes, not only its utility, but its superiority. That it is novel, is, I think, equally clear, and I am satisfied that it is an invention. Perhaps it might also be termed a discovery, because it was the result of experiments, which finally led to the construction that was patented. That the defendant infringes, is, I think, also clear."

NEWS.

THE new Board of Trade at West Superior was formally opened for business on the 11th inst. There are seventy-three members to start off with. The receipts of any elevator company at the head of the lake will be made "regular" on the board. The receipts on the opening day were 247,448 bushels. In store 13,831,354 bushels, for which 1,202,320 bushels was increase for the week. Quarters for the Board of Trade have been secured in the Trade and Commerce building on Broadway.

AT M. W. Wetzel's flour mill at Rome, Pa., known as the old Lititz mill, a great crash took place March 20th. The upper floor had been

heavily loaded with corn, and although no fears were anticipated of there being too big a lot stored there, it came down suddenly with a crash some time during the night. About half the floor gave way, dumping the grain on the next floor below, amidst machinery and whatever else happened to be in its way. The loss will amount to about fifty dollars. Workmen will at once proceed to make the necessary repairs, as part of the work in the mill will have to be stopped until the grain and debris are cleared away.

THE Galveston Wheat Exporting Company, organized during the past year, has been shipping wheat to Havre and Rouen, in steamers chartered for the purpose; the first considerable export of wheat from Galveston to Europe in a number of years, and preparations are being made for increasing this movement. The Star Flour Mills of Galveston began this fall shipments of flour to the West Indies, hoping to establish a regular line of steamers and secure return cargoes of sugar and other Cuban products. A large elevator is in course of erection at Galveston, which will greatly increase the capacity for handling grain for export, and other means of improving the commercial facilities of the port are receiving attention.

THE RICE TRUST, which controls the rice mills of Louisiana, is meeting with great opposition from the growers. On Tuesday, a meeting of rice planters and dealers was held at New Orleans, to devise the proper ways and means to counteract the effect of the Trust. It was claimed that the Trust, since its formation, had cut down the price of rough rice and advanced that of clean rice. The determined attitude of the planters against the Trust will no doubt induce the legislature of the state at its coming session, to enact more stringent legislation against combines than it has in the past. Trusts and monopolies have always had a harder road to travel in the South than in the North, and the Rice Trust will probably meet the fate which overtook the jute bagging combine.

A YEAR ago, Thomas Fowler, proprietor of the Honesdale grist mill and a prominent citizen of Honesdale, Pa., went out to break up an ice blockade at the head of his mill race, which was clogging it and keeping power from his water wheel. While dislodging a large cake of ice he slipped and fell in the pool under the ice. Fortunately he was discovered by some men who were near and rescued. On March 22d, ice had clogged his race exactly as it had a year ago. Fowler went out to break the blockade. He was gone so long that it was feared something had happened to him, and some of his employees went to the dam to investigate. His dead body was found beneath the ice at the same spot where his life had been saved a year before.

FLOUR MILLS IN URUGUAY.—A German consular report from Uruguay gives a glowing account of the milling industry in that South American Republic. Montevideo, the capital, which lies on the opposite bank of the Amazon to Buenos Ayres, possesses 13 steam flour mills, with a combined annual capacity of 1,200,000 hectolitres. The mechanical equipments of the mills, including the roller mills, which are chiefly on the Ganz system, is furnished by Austro-Hungarian firms, while the silks come from France, Italy and Switzerland. The report adds that Uruguay is in a position not only to meet its own requirements in respect of flour, but to compete with the United States mills in the Brazilian markets.

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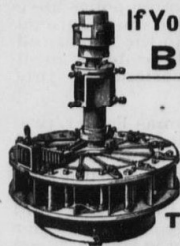
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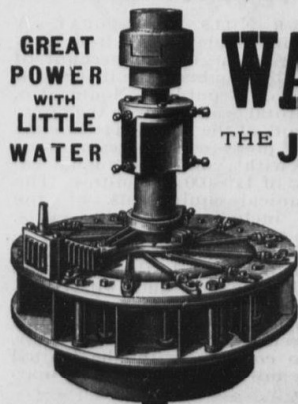
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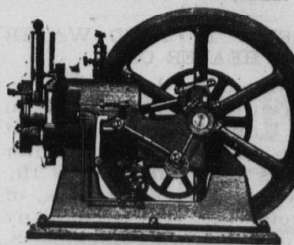
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Insurance.

THE New York *Commercial Bulletin* says: "It is reported on good authority that the Western Millers' Mutual, of Minneapolis, would sell out its business if a good price could be obtained. The company is only about a year old, and has done a fairly prosperous business." The above is interesting if true. It was supposed that this company was organized by millers for their own protection, not as a money-making or profit-sharing scheme, but for the purpose of getting their indemnity at actual cost. We think millers make a grave mistake in allowing even the smallest or weakest millers' mutual insurance company (doing strictly mill and elevator insurance), to be withdrawn from the field; better by far assess themselves an extra 20% to put such company beyond doubt, rather than let it go down. Stand by it! and guard it with a jealous care! A cleaning-out of mutual companies would restore the old order of things existing in the '70's, when no rate was too high for a flouring mill in the estimation of stock companies. Lack of inspection and selection by stock companies, made the insuring of flouring mills unprofitable, consequently the good risk necessarily paid for losses on the poorer classes. To mutual insurance alone are the better class of flour mills indebted for receiving any consideration, entitling them to an equitable rate according to the hazard. Now, the stock companies accept lines on most any mill at mutual rates that are written in mutual companies, owing to the fact that mutual inspections are considered by them valuable, and the requirements such as reduce the risk to a minimum. We would urge, therefore, that millers stand by their mill mutuals, support them, even at a cost equal or higher than stock rates, if they are honestly and carefully managed, and, if not, know *why they are not*, you being a member of the company, are a stockholder in the company, and as such have rights and as well, duties to perform, one of which is to know that the company is well managed. Attend the annual meetings; if unable to do so, delegate your power to some one who can attend; not an officer of the company, unless you desire to put your company into the hands of a ring, that will eventually secure the power to wipe you out, and all your interest in the accumulations of years, by the enacting of innocent (?) by-laws or special acts of the legislature, which will authorize them to "hang their banner on the outward wall,"

minus the word "mutual." It has been done to our knowledge and may be done again. Mutual members should assert their rights.

THE E. Sanderson Milling Co. have replaced the Walworth sprinkler system, originally put into their mill, with that of the Grinnell dry pipe system throughout, new heads, dry pipe valve and a complete overhauling of the piping. They have also added a new Smith, Vaile & Co. pump, 16x18x12, to furnish the second source of water supply to the system. In consequence of these important changes, an insurance rate of 2½% is secured, quite a contrast to the rate of 6¼% demanded by stock companies, before mutual companies suggested improvements in the risk, and allowed proper reduction in rate for them when carried out. The Grinnell people have made a very complete job, and so satisfactory that two companies are willing to carry \$50,000 each on the risk.

FIRES.

RUSSELL & ESPEY's flour mill at Shelbyville, Tenn., was burned April 11th.

THE Minnesota and Northern elevator at Argusville, N. D., burned with 20,000 bushels of wheat.

At Charlotte, Mich., March 22d, the 50-barrel roller flouring mill of J. P. Perkins & Co., was burned.

The flouring mill of John B. Myers, at Middlebury, Ind., was burned April 7. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$4,000.

J. & A. McLAREN's grist mill and grain elevator, at Renfrew, Ont., Can., were damaged by fire; insurance ample.

At Fergus Falls, Minn., April 7, the farmers' elevator was burned. The fire caught from a stove. Loss, \$2,000; insured for \$1,200. The contents was insured for \$900.

THE Merchant Flouring Mill and grain-elevator, Erie, Pa., burned with other property on April 1st. The total loss was \$200,000. The proprietors are Crouch Bros.

At Carthage, Mo., April 1, fire destroyed the flouring mill on North Main street. The Spring River Mill was recently purchased by capitalists from Canada. Loss, \$10,000.

THE Sugar Creek mill at Towanda, Pa., was burned March 15th. It was owned and operated by Flannery Bros. & Co. Loss about \$6,000; insurance, \$2,500. Cause of fire unknown.

THE elevator burned at Etter, Minn., on March 17, was owned by Jacob Hiniker of Hastings. It contained 2,700 bushels of wheat, 1,300 bushels of flax and 200 bushels of oats. Loss, \$5,000; insured for \$2,100.

THE City Mills, at Flint, Mich., owned by J. E. Burroughs & Co., and the grain elevators adjoining, owned by G. A. Catharin, were burned April 15th. The mill was well stocked with flour and grain. Loss about \$35,000; insurance, \$8,000.

At Sharon, O., the large flouring mill, belonging to Jacob Swank, was entirely consumed by fire March 31st, together with its contents. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Insured for \$2,500.

At Granville, O., March 30, the Granville Flouring Mill was burned. Loss, \$15,000 to \$20,000; partially insured. A storeroom containing \$1,000 worth of flour was destroyed, and all the wheat within the building was lost. The property belongs to Messrs. Wright, Sinnet & Wright.

At St. Paul, Ind., March 16th, the elevator belonging to Theo. Reed & Co., was burned. Loss, \$7,000, the building and contents being entirely consumed. The firm carried \$2,000 insurance on stock and \$1,000 on building, in the Phenix of Brooklyn, and \$2,000 on building and machinery, in the Royal.

At Manassas, Va., April 7th, the flouring mill of Jeremiah Stover was burned. A public meeting of the citizens has been called for the purpose of organizing a stock company to rebuild the mill at an expenditure of \$50,000. Mr. Stover had an insurance of \$12,000 on the building, machinery and stock, but his loss, he says, will reach \$17,000.

At St. Charles, Minn., March 30, the flour bin of the packer in H. J. O'Neil's flour mill exploded, blowing out the east and south sides of the storage room and setting fire to the mill. Prompt and efficient action of the mill employees extinguished the flames and saved the building. The loss is estimated at \$2,500.

THE Laurel Mills at Laurel, Md., was burned April 8th, together with 500 barrels of flour, 500 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of corn. The property was owned by a stock company, and the loss amounts to \$28,000, with insurance for \$15,000; \$12,000 on the building and \$3,000 on stock. The capacity of the mill was 75 barrels per day, and it was one of the best equipped and most modern in the state. It is probable the mill will be rebuilt, as it was doing a good business.

MARCH FIRE LOSSES.—The fire losses of the United States and Canada during March, as compiled from our daily files, amounted to \$10,648,000.

The following table will show the fire loss during the first three months of 1892, as compared with the same period in 1890 and 1891:

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Jan'y.....	\$9,179,300	\$11,230,000	\$12,564,900
Feb'y.....	7,387,025	9,226,500	11,914,400
March.....	8,466,300	12,549,750	10,648,000

Totals... \$25,032,625 \$32,997,250 \$35,126,900

There were 236 fires in March of a greater destructiveness, each, than \$10,000. The losses, of which a detailed list appears below, may be classified as follows:

\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	109
20,000 to 30,000.....	37
30,000 to 50,000.....	39
50,000 to 75,000.....	18
75,000 to 100,000.....	7
100,000 to 200,000.....	20
200,000 to 355,000.....	6

Total..... 236

—N. Y. Com. Bulletin.

MILL AND ELEVATOR ITEMS.

A. P. GAGE, of Warsaw, N. Y., has rented his flour mill to Clifford Marsh.

GEO. W. LANGLETZ succeeds John Langlet & Son, millers, at Harrisburg, Pa.

THE firm of Quimby & Weirhofer, millers at Easton, Minn., have dissolved partnership.

At Cormorant, Minn., the milling firm of Burton & Nye, have dissolved partnership.

THE Middletown Flouring Mill Co., of Middletown, Pa., has been chartered with a capital stock of \$10,000.

GEIST & HUFFMANN have completed their new roller mill, about a mile from Cool Spring, Pa., and started up on March 23d.

THE Plato Roller Mill Co. has sold its mill at Plato, Minn., to Wm. Cairncross, of Green Isle, and Wm. Graupman, of Plato.

ARTICLES of incorporation have been filed for the Derby Mill and Elevator Co., at Burlington, Iowa, by N. R. and M. F. Derby. Capital stock, \$100,000.

OVER 50,000 barrels of flour were under shed at Superior, Wis., April 14 awaiting shipment and the receipts, about 5,000 barrels per day, were being side-tracked.

C. F. JOHNSON has sold his interest in the roller mill at Marshall, Minn., to his partners, Messrs. Peterson and Erickson, of St. Peter, who will continue the business.

It is probable that a flouring mill plant worth \$200,000 will be placed in Tacoma, Wash., next year. Several eastern men have proposed to put in \$100,000 for a plant if the other \$100,000 shall be raised in Tacoma.

THE Fox River Paper Co. has purchased the flour mill of S. K. Wambold & Son, at Appleton, Wis. Consideration in the neighborhood of \$30,000. The site and water power will be used for the building of a new paper mill.

JACOB FLEGGER, proprietor of the Wisconsin Central flouring mill at Manitowoc, Wis., made an assignment April 13 as a result of the burning of the Manitowoc Mfg. Co.'s plant and the closing of the T. C. Shove Co. Bank.

THE Manheim Milling Co. has leased the Keller & Eby mill on S. Charlotte street, Manheim, Pa., and will place a railroad siding there in the near future. This will be a branch of the main plant and a telephone line will connect the two places.

GLADFELTER & NACE, proprietors of the Middlesex Roller Mills, at Middlesex, Pa., which was damaged some time ago by the falling of one of the walls, have completed repairs, and, with additional new and improved machinery, have again started up.

J. C. ROBBINS, who has been in the grain and stock business at Belmont, Wis., for the past twenty-five years, has sold his elevator and entire plant to D. Riechers, a wealthy farmer, who lately became a resident of Belmont. Mr. Riechers has also purchased the A. F. Clifton elevator and will erect an immense elevator in their stead.

THE Noble Milling Co., whose flour and feed mills are at Williamsport, Pa., contemplate enlarging their plant and increasing its capacity by putting in roller process machinery. The present output of the mills is 140 barrels of flour per day, and by the new process they will be able to increase this figure to 250 barrels per day.

A REPORT gained circulation in Akron, O., April 4th, to the effect that the Quaker Mills, of Ravenna, now owned by the American Cereal Co., would soon close and that at least a part of the force employed by those mills would be brought to assist in the more extensive operation of the mills at Akron. Mr. Ferdinand Schumacher, president of the American Cereal Co., when asked as to the truth of the story, said that the Quaker Mills had not yet closed, but as to the future he stated that he could not say what would be done, as the question of closing or keeping open the Ravenna mills had not yet been definitely settled.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

OUR BUFFALO LETTER.

An Enjoyable Visit to Philadelphia, Inspecting the Terminal Facilities of the Lehigh Valley and Reading Lines—A Bill of Expenses Not Down on the Programme—Flour Production of Buffalo and Vicinity for 1890 and 1891—1,000,000 Bus. Duluth Wheat in Store—The Soo Line has a New Agent—A. J. Sawyer & Co.—Great Advance in Real Estate—A Boom—Early Opening of Navigation—The Noye Manufacturing Company Crowded with Orders—Rye Flour Millers.

PRESIDENT McLEOD, of the Reading Railroad, sent an invitation to the business men of Buffalo to inspect the Lehigh Valley and Reading terminals at Philadelphia and facilities and business accommodations there, which, since such close relations have been established with Buffalo, are expected to beadventurous to both parties. It was a limited party of course, and although a thousand wanted to go only 40 were chosen. Among the Merchants' Exchange members were: President Scatterd, George Urban, Jr., Wm. C. Newman, Daniel E. Newhall, Pierre A. Rosseel and E. W. Eames. They were welcomed at Philadelphia in the most hospitable manner. Wine flowed freely and the stay of two days was spoken of as one of the most enjoyable events of their lives.

There was plenty of fun to keep up the spirits without wine, too. "Clint" Newman came in for a good big share of it as usual. It is related that just before leaving for home the party was stopped by a messenger, demanding in the name of Col. Singlerly, \$50 for the printing of Mr. Newman's picture in the Record, and Mr. George Urban was presented with a bill of \$120 for carmine paint, with instructions to the collector to hold him until paid.

A crowd, under the leadership of the genial George, went into "Reisser's" to sample beer. This beer shop is distinctively German, every patron owning his mug. The mugs had been filled and refilled many times, when in steps "Clint". The tables were cleared in a minute and the new arrival was conducted forward. "Now, Mr. Newman," spoke up the leader, "everybody has observed the rules of this establishment and drank a mug of beer. You must promise to do the same or we cannot allow you to remain here." Newman took this seriously and promised to drain his cup. It was brought forth—a huge bumper, holding nearly a gallon. Clint's only remark was: "If you fellows drank a glass as big as that its about time we all went home." He didn't.

When the crowd got home a document purporting to be a certificate of sobriety, giving Mr. Newman permission to drink beer at any of the numerous gardens of Koster & Bial, was pinned on the blackboard.

Secretary Thurstone's forthcoming annual report of the flour production of Buffalo city mills last year, will show 668,779 bbls. against 691,918 last year; capacity 4,200 bbls. daily. Outside mills, production 796,541 bbls. against 814,026 last year; capacity 5,400 bbls. daily, making a grand total production of what is known as the Buffalo Mills of 1,465,320 bbls. against 1,585,944 last year.

Millers should send for this valuable report of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, as under the careful supervision of Secretary Thurstone, it contains most accurate information and is just what is needed for reference. It is for free distribution but the number printed is limited, so early applications should be made to insure delivery.

There are a million bushels of Duluth wheat in store here yet, which, in the present condition of the flour trade, is more than millers could use up in eight weeks, and before May 1st a fresh supply will have reached us from Duluth. New York is welcome to half of it.

Canal freights are now 5c on wheat, and the water route to New York has secured the bulk of the stuff, to go at the opening, which will be about May 1st. This is the first time in years, the canal has been successful in getting a good rate and enough to load all the boats here. The first cargos from Toledo are going by rail to New York immediately on arrival.

The Elevating Association of Buffalo elected all the old officers. Capt. Rickers' resignation was accepted, and Mr. Parine was substituted to represent the Erie road.

Thomas Ryan is busy with his mill-elevator just now, but as soon as canal navigation opens, his presence may be depended upon, and his voice heard in the thickest part of the fight for business. Wonder what new devilment he will rouse up this year.

John R. Weld has been in Buffalo during the last three weeks, more days in succession, than since the merry old dock times, when things were just a humming—wheat anywhere from \$1.40 to \$2.10 per bushel, and what a profit in flour compared with the present day! But the more we see of Mr. Weld the brighter this world seems. Always jolly, just beaming with good nature, it takes the heavy load off one's shoulders to converse with him.

Mr. George Matthews and Mr. John Smith, are about to give Buffalo a new idea. This week, ground will be broken for the erection of a Marble Arcade on Main street. The new building is to be strikingly handsome from an architectural point of view, and is intended for the use of small tenants—in fact an annex to the great Washington market, which is now so crowded that rents have risen to what may be called fabulous prices for the small spaces occupied by marketmen. It's a new feature and will pay.

A little canal job to furnish campaign funds, for the success of Hill, or some other anti-Cleveland candidate, was killed by the governor. The canal forwarders made such a vigorous kick against it that it was impossible for the governor to act favorably on the appropriation.

Mr. S. S. Guthrie has been in Chicago for a month past, looking after the interests of his firm there.

The barley business is about done for, most of the houses having sufficient stocks on hand to close up the season. The offerings here are very light and 63 was bid for choice. Canada is held at 91 and 87 bid. The season has been a very unsatisfactory one to commission men.

M. B. Jones, succeeds Jones Bros. & Co., of Bellflower. Mr. Jones will make a success of it.

C. E. Eichler will represent H. J. Coon & Co., in Buffalo, as agent of the feed department of that firm.

R. H. Hebard has been appointed general manager of the "Soo" line at Buffalo. No better agent than Mr. Hebard could be found in Buffalo or anywhere else, for that matter.

Our old friend, H. H. Eldred, once the hustling manager of the Attica Mills, has gone into the show business. Is this a step up or down in a businessman's career? The way some mills are run, reminds one of the ballet—a mazy dance. Eldred has taken the management of the Corinne Lyceum, a second-class theatre. The gentleman is equal to anything.

The Duluth Imperial Mill Co., is casting about for another warehouse, somewhere inside of the city limits.

W. E. Babcock has sold his mill in East Pembroke, Genesee Co. Warren Gorton was the purchaser.

The firm of A. J. Sawyer & Co., has been dissolved, and a new co-partnership formed under the old name. The firm now consists of the widow, her son Burt J. Sawyer, and John Macleod.

The ranks of the grain merchants and canal men are thinning out rapidly. The death

of A. J. Sawyer, of Minneapolis, was a great shock to our millers and many grain men with whom he was always on the best of terms. Then followed the death of Henry Kneeland, another highly respected grain merchant of New York. Later the sudden death of Gilbert R. Green, for many years in the forwarding business. The death, too, of Winship Gibson, son of Charles H. Gibson, was also a severe blow, not alone to his father, but also to many of the younger members of the Exchange with whom he was a great favorite.

Buffalo has one of the greatest booms on hand, at present, that has ever fallen to the lot of an old fogey city, such as this was ten years ago. Farm lands just outside of the line which were offered at \$75 and \$100 per acre six months ago, are selling to-day at \$600 and \$1,000 per acre. Money is flowing in from outside and many are the predictions that it will not stay there. This is the same old croak heard from Buffalo capitalists five years ago, but real estate keeps on advancing just the same and the population increases at the rate of 15,000 per year.

Owing to the new trolley line on Washington street, Messrs. Harvey & Henry are forced to move, and have rented a large building on Ellicott street, between Seneca and Swan. Although a little off the general run of travel, it is better for their trade, as there will be plenty of wagon room.

Navigation opened at this end of the route April 7th. The steamer America, followed by the Brazil, cleared for Toledo to load wheat for Buffalo. These steamers have contracted to bring four loads from that port, after which they will go to Duluth.

The unexpected opening of navigation frightened holders of Duluth wheat, the majority letting go at a sufficient decline to induce buyers to take hold. One lot of about 35,000 bushels refused to move as it was in an outside elevator. The Dalrymple lot is still in the hands of Mr. Sandrock, and there appears no prospects of its being offered here.

The general opinion on 'Change is that Duluth wheat will be received here about May 1st, and the expectation is that a drop in prices will be the consequence.

As I said in my last, there would be plenty of wheat in stock here to supply all until the opening of navigation, and with the present very dull flour market, there will be some left in millers' hands.

Local millers who cater to the city trade are sorry they reduced the prices of patent to \$5.50@5.75, and as frequent changes are avoided when pos-

sible, they have been loosing money. The reason is the high price of winter wheat, which, instead of keeping pace with spring, has gone off on a lark of its own.

Mr. M. L. Crittenden, who has been in Milwaukee with his son John for the past year, returned to Buffalo a few weeks ago, and will get into harness again if he feels so disposed. His indomitable spirit could not stand the ease and quietness he was forced to take, with everything booming around him.

Mr. Charles Kennedy, who has always warned his employees against jumping off cars in motion, undertook to do it himself the other day and in some manner was thrown against a post receiving a severe scalp wound, which will keep him at home for a month. Mr. Kennedy is not lacking in sympathy, and nearly every member on 'Change offered assistance in a business way, until he is able to come down himself.

The Noye Manufacturing Co. is crowded with orders for mill machinery but has managed to keep up with the rush. New machinery is being put in the McMillan mill at Rochester, a 100-bbl. mill is going up for W. B. Harsha, at Harshville, O., and the new machinery for the Freeman mill at West Superior has been forwarded. The Rice automatic engines and brewing machinery is also receiving attention and meeting with great success.

The Merchants' Exchange banquet has been dropped for the present, but may take place next December.

Mill feed declined to \$17.25 for coarse winter bran and \$16.50 for spring. With the pleasant spring weather it will probably steadily work its way down to where it rightly belongs, \$12 or \$15 per ton. I know millers do not like this kind of talk, but the fact is, trade is not as healthy as it should be, owing, it is claimed, to high prices.

Mr. F. J. Henry, president of the Rye Millers' Association, says there is no money in manufacturing pure rye flour at present prices, and the mill of Harvey & Henry has therefore shut down until there is some change in the market. Leonard Dodge keeps on grinding and disposing of the product of his mill at good round profits as he provided himself in the time of plenty and does not feel the high prices asked for rye in this famine year. Luck has always clung closer than a brother to "Len."

The grain trade has for years complained of the inspector marking tickets "Car too full to use tryer," and the kickers brought the matter forward a few weeks ago for settlement.

Chief Inspector Ball, who has investigated several of these cases, in which the deputies were charged with not making an effort to get the "tryer" in, was of course primed for the gentlemen, and willing, as he always is, to give everybody a fair show. It was thereupon agreed that when a reinspection was demanded the party at fault was to pay four times the usual inspection charge. The kickers will pay for their kicking.

The members of the rye flour combine in this city all managed to stick to their agreement except one small jobber, who wobbled around until he was caught. His supply was cut short off as a means of making him see the error of his ways. Buffalo rye millers are selling the product of that grain, not a mixture of one part rye and three parts "what is it." Recent purchases made by flour dealers, from Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, have been returned, as such an old expert judge as Mr. Phillip Houck was unable to determine whether the flour was made from corn or wheat screenings. One of the letters sent, closed with the following: "I sent for rye flour; will you please tell me what the bulk of the stuff received from you is?" The answer was: "Please return what you cannot classify, as we intended to send you the best, but the shipment was mixed with a lot purchased in the country and intended for other parties." This did not answer the question, however.

Buffalo rye flour sold at \$5.00 a month ago, but \$4.85 will bring out the best of it, and, it is said, sales have been made at something less. The asking price will remain \$5.00 until navigation opens, when a new deal will be in order.

That veteran grain and provision broker, Robert Newell, has formed a co-partnership with R. W. McNiven, and is doing nearly all the business in that line in Buffalo.

The Russian official messenger says that provinces affected by the failure of last year's crops are provided with sufficient food until May, and that the supply of seed for spring sowings is also assured. The reports from the famine district do not agree.

The coopers have stirred up the old second-hand barrel fight and as usual they are assisted by the Central Labor Union. It is not denied that barrels are refilled for the bakers, as it is quite a saving to the bread makers in these times of close competition. The labor men will bring the question before the aldermen in a week or two.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14, 1892.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Situation of the Wheat Market—Causes of the Advance—The First Boom in Flour for Months—News and Produce Exchange Gossip—Later Developments give our Correspondent's Views a Black Eye—The Only Prophet on the Market Entitled to Any Consideration is "Success."

At last the wheat and flour markets have exhibited symptoms of returning life and strength, after months of suspended animation during which the friends of both lost heart and nearly abandoned hope of recovery from the depression and decline that has been in progress since last autumn. They had held on through the late autumn months and December, for the January boom which never came; therefore the renewal of export demand on a large scale in February, which also never came, although a short, sharp reaction was experienced, on apprehensions of serious damage to the French crops by cold weather; but these proved groundless. Since then we have had a slow but steady declining market, with but few and feeble rallies, only to be followed by lower prices than before, until hope deferred so long at last made the head of the stoutest bull sick and induced him to throw over his load, as usual, at or near the bottom; at the same time wheat lost all its friends, at home and abroad, the bears took new courage, and as prices went lower, their short lines grew larger until all the conditions were ripe for a reaction both sharp and radical, if not permanent, whenever the first bull news should come. This came with the 1st of April, when the bears got the first fooling they had had this side the February scare and for a similar reason, namely, the poor outcome of our own crop from the drought of last fall, late seedings in consequence and the consequent poor start, and uncovered condition of the greater part of the central winter wheat belt during the long winter. These reports of damage have been incoming since the first of the month from private sources until confirmed by state reports from Kansas, Ohio and Missouri and finally by the government report itself, which, though less unfavorable, as usual, than state reports, was 4% lower in condition than its last report in December, whereas it had been expected to show little if any change.

These changed conditions, as compared with a year ago, when we had the most favorable outlook on record, have had the effect of counting Chicago, the great bear garden, in which Partridge, the great Ursa Major has roamed at will for months, into a Bull Arena, where not only his ursinine highness, but all the lesser

bears have been tossed about for a week past in a manner that has made them wish they had not been born (on that side of the market) so late and so near the bottom. Even foreign houses, that had bulled wheat all the way down and unloaded near the lowest figures had turned about and gone short just at the wrong time and were hoisted with the smaller cubs. Hence there was a goodly company of both old bears and young ones when the market caught them on the up turn. The latter have mostly gotten out, with a part of their hides and some hair left, but the old ones are still fighting the advance and sitting very hard on the market whenever it shows signs of weakening, while the belief is growing that we have passed the lowest prices on this crop, notwithstanding the shorts still assert that so soon as they are out, the market will resume its former downward course.

These prophets point to the constantly decreasing exports from Atlantic ports; the large Indian shipments stimulated by the decline in silver in London, and good stocks in most European markets, together with the talk of removal of the Russian prohibition of exports on the opening of navigation, as well as to the big stocks at Duluth and Chicago to come forward on the opening of inland navigation on this side the Atlantic.

On the other hand, the bulls claim that the almost unprecedented premium of spot wheat over May, namely 8¼c on No. 2 red, 6c on No. 1 Northern and 1c on No. 2 Northern, delivered, shows why the exports are falling off, and that it is impossible to increase them, notwithstanding the break in ocean freights to old time prices (1d to Liverpool on grain) for prompt shipments, while exporters have been and are still free buyers at the western markets, for shipment on the opening of navigation, because they cannot buy at the sea-board in any amount. Hence they argue that the renewed depression, expected by the bears, on heavy canal arrivals will not occur, but that we will see the experience of two years ago repeated when the wheat did not come in fast enough to fill the contracts made to ship out. At the same time interior receipts are falling off, and the farmers are not likely to stop spring work to increase their deliveries until the stocks at lake ports are depleted or until prices shall have advanced to a more satisfactory point to the producer.

This is the situation of the wheat market and it seems to be in a state of more interesting uncertainty in regard to the balance of this crop, than it

was last summer, when Europe was buying everything offered, because of its enormous deficit and this country selling everything wanted, because of an unprecedented crop, both of which are liable to have been overestimated, as is usual in such cases of speculative excitement and extreme good or bad crops.

The flour market has followed wheat on this last, or April boom for the first time since last fall. But not until it had reached about, if not the lowest prices since the war. In fact, flour had been unsaleable in volume, since last November, and, the continued pressure of supplies weighed it down below a parity with wheat, even at its lowest point until winter, and even spring wheat mills had shut down rather than pile up stock for which there was no demand nor profit. Low grades suffered most, as the export demand had literally ceased for European markets, except for a limited trade for special brands of high export grades. But springs, both high and low, have been the most depressed, as the supplies of the former have been larger and the outlet smaller than for low winters, which are used in local and provincial trade, while low springs only go to Europe. So impossible has it been to sell these export grades, until the last week, that they have been taken out of sacks and barreled in order to sell them at all to the local trade. As a consequence, prices on such have been very irregular, and the market for them entirely demoralized. While they have not yet advanced with the higher grades, but simply steadied upon a more even basis of bottom prices. This is true of nearly everything below \$4.00; while spring bakers in barrels have rallied 10c from 3.90@4.00 to 4.00@4.10 at this writing; and patent springs from 4.50 for good country brands, 4.60@4.65 for standard Minneapolis, and 4.75 for fancy Minneapolis (being a couple of brands only), to 4.75, 4.85 and 5.00 respectively, at which they are now firmly held, or 25c per barrel up from the bottom. Winter patents have been only moderately active at the same prices, while springs have been sold at the rate of 15,000 to 35,000 bbls. a day, for nearly a week past, in round lots to city jobbers, most of whom have been free buyers for the first time in six months. Winter straights have been almost equally strong with patent springs, and the next most active grade on the list, advancing from 4.35@4.50 to 4.50@4.65, with some fancy brands even held at 4.75 at the close or 15c to 25c from the lowest point. The only other kinds that have been at all active are city mills,

which have not gone below 4.75 for their clear West India grades, and 4.85@5.00 for their patents, both of which are now held at 10c to 15c more. But their low grades have hung with Western and accumulated, while their mill feed has been selling slowly at 85c@90c for 40, 60 and 80 lbs.

Rye flour stopped on the down grade at 4.00@4.25, and has only recovered 10c@15c from that range yet.

Corn goods have advanced, however, with the raw material, until coarse bag meal for feeding purposes is up to 95c@1.00 again per 100 lbs. But little is doing as the trade is holding off for the opening of navigation and better supplies of corn, which are now practically exhausted at the seaboard on continued free exports, in the absence of supplies of which exports of oats have been resumed.

There is very little news in the trade, except that the old rule against throwing dough in the flour trade, which has been suspended, in order to allow its members to do something for the past few months, has been restored. While the annual notice to the wheat pit, that "all violations of the rule against dealings in Puts and Calls, will be summarily punished," has been posted, for its "moral effect" in averting the proposed anti-option legislation at Washington, since the Farmers' Alliance has kept its "walking delegate" on the floor of the Exchange for over a month past to watch the boys, and see what difference there is between option trading on the Exchange and dealings in the Bucket Shops, which were denounced with virtuous indignation by the Exchange Committee sent to Washington to oppose the Hatch and Washburn bills.

Among the deaths on the Exchange the past month that of Henry T. Kneeland was the most sadly and widely felt. His brother and son and partner continue the business.

[Special per Telegram, April 11, 1892.]

The break in wheat market and reported failure of Borrowman, Phillips & Co., flour dealers, London, Eng., brought flour trade to a stand-still. Prices nominally, 10c off last week.

N. Y.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1892.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The Milling Exposition Held in London, Not Fully Approved by the Millers—Report on Insects Injurious to the Grain Crop—Production of Electric Light by Wind Power—Agitation Regarding the Grading of Grain From the Argentine Republic—Increase in Wheat Receipts From India.

FINE days, like we have had this week, with a mild air, and in some parts of the country slight rains, are much needed for the backward wheat,

which has not formed at all genially during the past six weeks. Notwithstanding the cold and dull weather, the markets have been steadily falling during the whole of the month of March, and the first day of April sees many anxious sellers, with the result that a panic nearly prevailed at the Baltic during the afternoon. It is not only in London that prices have been so shaken, but at most of the provincial exchanges values have further fallen away, and the decline submitted to by sellers has in most cases failed to induce free buying. On Wednesday, March 30th, a council meeting of the National Association of British and Irish Millers was held at its offices in Mark Lane, and, from what I hear from a councilman who was present, they had quite a lively meeting. The council meeting was called to decide who was to be nominated as president for the ensuing year and the place and date of the next convention. The president of the association was in the chair and having stated why they had been called together, asked the members to express their views, having due regard to the forthcoming milling exhibition, which is to be held in London in June. After the secretary had explained the position of affairs the fun commenced by one member denouncing the exhibition, and moving that the council take no notice of the exhibition, but hold their annual convention as though the exhibition did not exist. This vigorous speaker was followed by two members of the council who expressed their views, which were decidedly in favor of the exhibition. A fourth speaker then spoke in favor of holding their annual holiday sometime before the exhibition and out in the country. At this point a deputation consisting of four well-known milling engineers waited on the council, and asked them to publicly announce that they had nothing to do with the exhibition. After the deputation had withdrawn the discussion was continued, the losing side asking twice to get a deputation from among those milling engineers who were going to exhibit; but as it would take some little time to arrange such a matter the discussion was allowed to proceed, and resulted at last in Gloucester being chosen as the place where the convention should be held, but before the time fixed for the milling exhibition, and that Mr. T. W. Hibbard be nominated as president. The question now is whether Mr. Hibbard would care to undertake the duties, when some portion of the council are in favor of holding a London meeting. If he does not accept the nomination the

fight will be renewed with much more vigor in a few weeks' time.

The fifteenth annual report on "Injurious Insects," by Miss E. A. Ormerod, F.R.M.N.S., was recently issued and in it was the whole subject. Amongst corn attacks little was reported of gout fly (*chlorops*), though it was mischievous to some degree, and very little either of corn saw fly or Hessian fly, or of the deformed growth in oat plants, known as "tulip-rot," caused by presence of "stem-eel-worm." On the other hand, wheat-bulb maggot was prevalent and injurious to a serious extent; corn aphid was more than usually reported, and a few attacks were observed of the malformation of grains in white ears, popularly known as "purples" or "cockle-galls," which are due, like tulip-rot, to the presence of eel-worms, though of a different species of *Tylenchus*. The Mediterranean flour moth, according to the report, continues to spread its destructive presence in wheat flour mills and stores. Dr. Chas. Lindeman (the well-known authority on agricultural entomology in Russia), favored Miss Ormerod with information of the pest having been discovered in a locality in Moscow, from where it had been imported to London in infested sacks.

The production of electric light by means of the wind is not an entirely new idea, but many difficulties, which up to the present were not overcome, have stood in the way of the development of the use of this very economical motive power; but an installation driven by wind has recently been erected by a firm of millers, Messrs. Carwardine & Co., at their mills in the City Road, London, E. C., which I believe is the first successful attempt of its kind in England. Sometime ago this enterprising firm erected a Halladay windmill on the top of their building and within the last few weeks Messrs. Carwardine & Co., have installed the electric light, which may now be seen burning brilliantly each night, and which is produced simply by the power of the wind. The windmill has been attached to the electric apparatus with perfect success, and the installation consists of a dynamo capable of developing a current of about 30 amperes at a pressure of about 70 volts, which by means of an automatic apparatus is kept constant, though the speed of the mill may vary. The accumulators are thus charged at a uniform rate of speed. The charging circuit is switched on when the speed is high enough, and switched off when it drops too low. The whole apparatus is automatically governed so that a steady and

uniform current is forced into the cells.

The *Financial Times*, of the 18th of March, has the following on two circulars, which have been circulated widely on Mark Lane. The first circular dealt with the formation of a christian society among the members of the Mark Lane Corn Exchange, and the second was a "take off" on it. The paper in question says that "On the Corn Exchange, failing business in grain and flour, they have taken to dealing in 'chaff.'" The members have not yet acquired the full mystery of the art, which distinguishes the Stock Exchange, but if business remains as bad as it is at present, the talent, which is evidently latent will no doubt develop. The great joke of the last few days has been the rivalry of two schemes for the alleviation of the bad times, which Mark Lane is going through. The first of these schemes is seriously meant and its nature will be sufficiently indicated when we say that the object of membership is mutual edification and encouragement, for an annual subscription of half-a-crown. Active dealings in the shares of this society were for some time carried on at a considerable discount on the half-crown and the other day there got into circulation the prospectus of a rival concern called the "Corn Exchange Workhouse," which promised whisky, beer and other light refreshments at the inaugural meeting, compared with tea and coffee at the elder society's first gathering. Much of the humor of this production is only intelligible to the *habitués* of the Corn Exchange but we understand that the promoters of the mutual encouragement and edification concern—though much scandalized by the frivolous circular, which is a very clever, if somewhat irreverent parody on the other—admitted freely that if encouragement does not come shortly the rival scheme will at least be worth considering.

The question of classifying grain has become of vital importance to the Argentine shippers. In the absence of any recognized standard, on which to base their purchases, buyers in England and on the continent of cargoes to arrive have in numerous cases found themselves in possession of grain in all classes of condition. This has led to many disputes and allowances of as much as 8s. per quarter have had to be made on arrival.

The official returns relating to the export of Indian wheat to Europe, shows that last year it amounted to 1,397,466 tons, against 672,125 tons in 1890.

The largest export in any previous year was 1,132,744 tons in 1886. Of the export last

year 665,543 tons went from Bombay, 512,632 tons from Kurrachee, and 219,221 tons from Calcutta. Kurrachee draws its supplies from the Punjab, the largest wheat producing province in India, whilst Bombay is the port of export for the central and northwest provinces and Oude. During the past seven years India has exported to Europe an average of slightly under a million tons per annum, of which just one-half has come to the United Kingdom, but there is a tendency to an increase of the proportion sent to the continental ports.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in its report for the past year, puts the area under wheat in India at 26½ million acres, and the production at 6,842,000 tons. There was a great increase, both in area and yield in the Punjab and Northwest Provinces. The coming season, it is said, scarcely promises so well as the last, X. Y. Z.

LONDON, April 4th, 1892.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Newfoundland has decided to participate in the Exposition.

Wisconsin will expend \$3,000 upon its horticultural exhibit. Cranberry culture will be made especially prominent.

Mr. S. J. Hunter, of Nevada, Mo., has a collection of over 11,000 varieties of woods, petrifications, etc., which he proposes exhibiting at the fair.

An Esquimaux village, inhabited by from 50 to 75 natives of the frozen regions, will be one of the sights on Midway Plaisance at the Exposition.

Foreign exhibits for the Exposition have already begun to arrive at the custom house in Chicago. Exhibits have recently been received from India and Costa Rica.

The limit of time in which states and territories and foreign countries must accept the sites allotted them on the Exposition grounds has been fixed at June 1, 1892.

It is reported that a number of Indians from the Peruvian forests, and a large collection of native Peruvian paintings will be included in the exhibit, which Peru will make.

A concession has been granted for the construction, on Midway Plaisance, of a \$60,000 natatorium, which will include besides a large swimming pool, bath-rooms, a cafe and flower and cigar stands.

H. W. Young, of Augusta, Ill., has a bible printed in 1615, the ownership of which in this country he has traced back to 1660. He believes it was brought over in the Mayflower in 1620, and he wants to exhibit it at the Exposition.

The Cunard Steamship Company has applied for space in the marine section of the transportation building to show a series of models illustrating the speed of "ocean greyhounds," and the development of trans-Atlantic travel.

In Georgia, exceptionally strong efforts are being made to make its state fair this year as complete and representative as possible, for it has been decided to send the best of the exhibits to Chicago and place them on view in the Georgia building at the Exposition.

It is the present expectation that every species of fish and other aquatic animal large enough to be seen, which is native to inland waters and to the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, except perhaps a live whale, will be exhibited in the fisheries department of the Exposition.

Consul-General Crawford has written from St. Petersburg that Russia is making very extensive preparations for making an exhibit at the Exposition. The Russian government will bear all expense for transportation and insurance of exhibits, as previously announced.

The grounds surrounding France's building at the Exposition will be decorated by Vilmorin, who is the most noted florist in France, and at the head of the largest seed house in the world. Vilmorin has made fine floral displays at all of the World's Fairs for twenty-five years or more, and it is reported that he is now planning to outdo all previous efforts.

One of the striking and very attractive features of the dedication ceremonies and display next October, will be the "Procession of Centuries," or parade of symbolical floats through the lagoons and waterways of the Exposition grounds. These floats are to be gorgeous affairs. The contract for the construction of twenty-four of them has been let at an approximate cost of \$3,800 each.

Instead of a reproduction of an Aztec temple, Mexico will construct a typical hacienda, or residence of a wealthy-landed proprietor. This will be decorated in lavish manner with Mexican fruits and flowers and archaeological and ethnological specimens. The Mexican exhibit will illustrate the present condition and resources and products of the country rather than its past history.

It is announced that the Charleston, Mass., navy yards will furnish the equipments of the imitation battle-ship Illinois, which will contain the exhibit of the Government Navy Department. These equipments include twelve ship's

boats, including two steam cutters, four ordinary cutters, one sailing launch, two dingies, one whaleboat, one gig whaleboat and one balsa; and a complete set of ship's furniture from navy camp stools to elaborate sideboards—80 pieces in all.

The city of Philadelphia will contribute to the Pennsylvania exhibit a choice collection of historical relics, now in possession of Meade Post, G. A. R., George W. Childs, and the Drexel Institute; representations of Benjamin Franklin, Stephen Girard and other old-time celebrated citizens; the famous "Liberty Bell," and other exceedingly interesting objects. Applications for space for exhibits are very numerous from Pennsylvania.

THE LARGEST SHIPS.—The French 5-master France is the largest sailing ship afloat. She was launched in September, 1890, at Patrick, and her dimensions are as follows: Length, 361 feet; breadth, 49 feet; depth, 26 feet. Her net register tonnage is 3,624, with a sail area of 49,000 square feet; and not long since she carried an enormous cargo of 5,900 tons of coal on her maiden passage from Barry to Rio Janeiro, without mishap, after 32 days' sail, or within one day of the fastest passage on record. She is square-rigged on four masts, but carries fore-and-aft canvas on the fifth mast. Her masts are only 160 feet high; nevertheless she looks heavily sparred. This leviathan is fitted with a circular, double bottom, and can carry 2,000 tons of water ballast, thus reducing the expense of ballasting to a minimum.

The largest British ship is the Liverpool of 3,330 tons, built of iron on the Clyde. She is 333 feet long, 48 feet broad and 28 feet deep. Her four masts are each square-rigged, but she is far from clumsy aloft, is easily handled, and has run 14 knots an hour for a whole day. We were much impressed by her exceptional size, but for beauty she compares unfavorably with such a ship as the Thermopolæ, or a large wooden built ship of America, having bright, lofty spars and decks as white as a hound's teeth. Iron decks do not lend themselves readily to adornment. Next in size is the Piagrove of 3,078 tons.—*Baltimore Jour. of Com.*

DRESSMAKER.—How would you like your costume made, madam? Mrs. Clownrich—"Spouse you make it with one of those vestibule trains I've heern talked of lately."—*Boston Bulletin.*

"We are going to accommodate our passengers better," said the president of a street car line to a reporter. "Going to put on more cars, I suppose?" No; we are going to hang four more straps in each car."—*Brooklyn Life.*

TO THE KEENEST BUYERS

VALUE TALKS LOUDER
THAN PRICE.
NEVERTHELESS,
OUR PRICES
MAKE THEMSELVES
HEARD.

CONSIDER THESE THINGS

WHEN IN WANT
OF ANY ARTICLE,
FROM A COMPLETE
FLOUR OR CORN MILL
TO A BOLTING-CLOTH
PATCH,
AND ADDRESS

The John T. Noye Manufacturing Co.,

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

A WONDERFUL MACHINE

FRANKLIN MILL CO.

FRANKLIN, Ky., March 18, 1892.

RICHMOND MFG. CO., Lockport, N. Y.:
Enclosed find check, covering bill of
January in full. The No. 3 Horizontal
Adjustable Scourer and Polisher with
Revolving Scouring Case is a wonderful
machine, and we are more than pleased
with its work. We have cleaned all
kinds of smutty wheat, and must say
that it cleans beyond our expectation.
Yours Very Truly,
FRANKLIN MILL CO.

RICHMOND MANUFACTURING CO.,

LOCKPORT, N. Y., U. S. A.

INSTANTANEOUS ELECTRIC LIGHTER.

Nickel Plated. Occupies Six
Square Inches. A Child can
Operate it.



For Parlor, Dining Room or Chamber. Office, Store, Cigar
Stand or Saloon.
PRICE, \$5.00
Liberal Discount to the Trade and Agents.

Electricity Generated by Chemical Action. A Handsome Ornament for
Table, Mantel or Counter.

BARR ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

This Battery can also be
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17 and 19 Broadway, NEW YORK.



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MILWAUKEE, APRIL, 1892.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

REMOVAL.

After May 1st, THE UNITED STATES MILLER will be at home in the Mitchell building, adjoining the Chamber of Commerce, where cheerful and commodious quarters have been secured, and where we will be pleased to receive our friends when visiting Milwaukee. All are welcome, and cordially invited to make our office headquarters while in the city. Take elevator, either Chamber of Commerce or Mitchell building entrance, and ask for room 68 C.

DIRECTORY READY FOR DELIVERY.

THOUGH somewhat later than usual in making its biennial appearance, we are pleased to be able to state that the eighth edition of CAWKE'S AMERICAN FLOUR MILL AND GRAIN ELEVATOR DIRECTORY for 1892-93, is now completed and ready for delivery. Every possible effort, on our part, was made to produce the work at an earlier date, but circumstances which we could not control, and our desire to furnish accurate information, which is only obtainable through the courtesy of disinterested parties, whose attention to our request was at their own disposal, and not to be expedited through any action of ours, has caused a delay of about one month. The information contained in the work is reliable and consists of: 1st. A list of flour-mill owners and

operators in each state, territory and province, with Post-office address; where information was obtained, giving capacity of mill in barrels per day of 24 hours; kind of power used, etc., also indicating such firms as are supposed to be worth \$10,000 and upwards; the total number given in this list is 16,948. 2d. A list of the principal miscellaneous mills, such as barley, corn, oatmeal, oil mills, etc. 3d. A list of millwrights. 4th. A very complete list of grain elevator owners. 5th. A list of flour and grain brokers, merchants and bakers in all parts of the United States and Canada. This latter list has been very carefully prepared, capital and credit being duly considered in the compilation. 6th. A list of foreign flour and grain importers believed to be thoroughly reliable. The Directory is a complete KEY for reaching the FLOUR and GRAIN TRADE, enabling any department of the trade to reach any other desired, and is an indispensable assistant to the mill furnishers, flour and grain brokers, millers etc., of this country and Europe.

The price is invariably ten dollars per copy, on receipt of which it will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the world, by the publisher, S. H. Seamans, Room 68 C, Mitchell Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

THE DULUTH ELEVATORS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

THE Grain Investigating Committee of the Minnesota Legislature have been very busily engaged for several weeks, looking into the methods and management of the Duluth elevators. The evidence goes to show that the overage is an item of profit far beyond the legitimate requirements needed to balance the natural shortage in handling and delivering the wheat. Mr. W. W. Erwin, attorney for the Grain Growers' Association, in a summary of his report, makes out a pretty strong case. He puts the aggregate of "larcenies" from these elevators at 828,543 bushels. We are not ready to believe that any such amount could possibly be accumulated, as "car shortage," by any system that would not have developed itself to the shipper at once, and caused an investigation to be instituted into the

causes responsible for the daily shortage.

This investigation, however, will do no harm and is a move in the right direction, and seems to be an absolute necessity where public corporations are granted a monopoly in the control of every kind of business connected with public patronage.

AN AMENDMENT TO PATENT LAWS.

WE are informed the house committee on patents has under consideration and with a favorable view, a proposal to amend the patent laws so that hereafter, whenever a patent is alleged to be infringed, the patentee shall seek his remedy by bringing suit, in the first instance, against the manufacturer or vendor of the article, the patent upon which is alleged to be infringed. In no case shall the patentee bring suit against any individual, who shall have purchased an article in the open market, for his own use, until after he has sought to enforce his legal remedy against the vendor or manufacturer. This amendment ought to be adopted without any hesitation. It will protect innocent purchasers against annoying suits for infringements, and will prevent the wholesale manufacture of patented articles, regardless of the rights of inventors and patentees, by unscrupulous parties. The innocent purchaser will then feel assured that so long as he buys of a responsible manufacturer, he has but little to fear from infringement suits.

THE LITTLE CHINCH BUG.

WE received from the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, a circular addressed to farmers residing in localities infested with chinch bugs during the summer of 1891. The circular states: "Chinch bugs may be expected to appear the coming season in localities that were infested with them last season. The later brood of this insect passes the winter in the wing state under brush, corn stalks, straw piles, boards, and among dried leaves in the woods; most abundant usually around the edges in fields, in thickets, and in the borders of the woods. They emerge in April and May,

lay their eggs in May and June in grain and corn fields. Each female insect is believed to be capable of laying about five hundred eggs; and it is from these eggs that the injurious attacks proceed.

It is therefore recommended that in districts infested last season, all areas that would naturally serve as hibernating places should be burned over, so far as this is practicable; that all brush, straw and rubbish piles, and corn stalks in and about infested fields be promptly and thoroughly destroyed by burning. The more thoroughly this recommendation is put into effect the less danger to be apprehended the coming season."

Millers at infected districts would do well to notify their farmer friends regarding the foregoing.

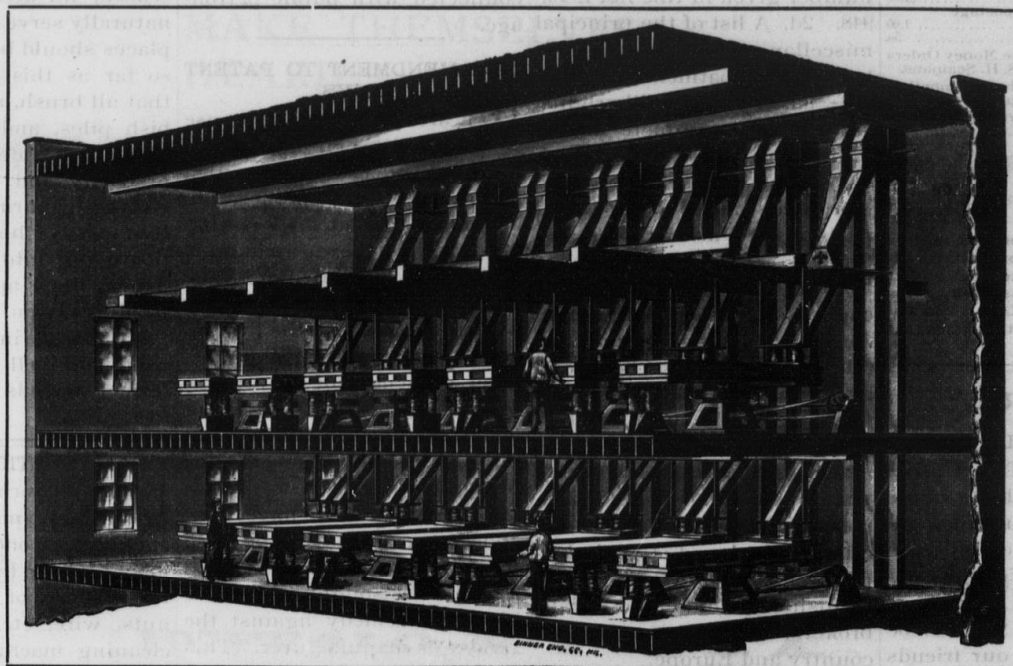
THE MAGNETIC SEPARATORS.

EVERY flouring mill, no matter how small its capacity, should have one of these little machines for taking out nails, tacks, pieces of iron bolt heads, nuts, wire, etc. There is no cleaning machine in the mill that will take out all the pieces of metal that find their way into the grain bins. Many an hour is lost, which might have been saved, mending bolting cloth, punctured by some piece of metal that has successfully passed through separator, smutter and rolls, doing more or less damage to each in their course.

Most any miller with a little gumption can get a few horse shoe magnets, for sale by any mill furnisher, and so arrange them in the cover of slow running spouts that they will remove a very large share of the articles enumerated above and the quantity secured daily by this simple contrivance will astonish him. There are, however, automatic machines that will clear themselves and need no care after once set in operation. The proper place to locate the magnet is between the storage bins and the grain cleaners. Some manufacturers now build their separators with magnetic attachments, which work very satisfactorily. If you have no device of this kind in your mill don't delay an hour, but get something at once that will do the work, it will save you dollars and much valuable time.

AUTOMATIC SIEVE MACHINE

NOW USED IN THE MILL OF FAIST, KRAUS & CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.



THE FAIST AUTOMATIC SIEVE CO. of Milwaukee have begun the manufacture of a new and novel Automatic Sieve Bolter and Separator for producing any grade of flour from the finest and purest, to the coarsest, cleaning up all grades in the most perfect manner.

As the result of four years of trial and experimenting by our Mr. Faist, we claim to have perfected a system far superior to any similar system in use either in Europe or now being introduced into this country. In fact we are satisfied it will revolutionize all bolting and separating systems now in use.

WE CLAIM FOR THIS MACHINE THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

Sharper and more uniform flour.

Better and closer separations.

One machine will take the chop from any break of a 1,000-barrel mill.

It will bolt ten to twenty-five barrels of flour per hour from ground middlings.

It gives a larger yield of patent, and an improved grade of bakers.

It delivers break chop, coarse and fine middlings to purifier, and finished flour to packer, all from one machine.

Cloth is cleaned perfectly without inside conveyor, as in other machines.

A saving in power.

A saving in room.

A saving in light.

A saving in cost of insurance.

A saving in labor.

A saving in cost of building a mill.

In short, we give you five machines in one, capable of handling all the breaks from a 250-barrel mill, delivering the finished flour to packer, middlings to purifier (dusted completely), and offal to bin.

We extend to all millers a cordial invitation to visit our mill (Faist, Kraus & Co.), where fourteen of these machines have been in successful operation over a year. We solicit correspondence with millers contemplating changes in their mills

Address, Faist Automatic Sieve Co., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Technical.

THE WASHING OF WHEAT.

At the last meeting of the National Association of British and Irish Millers, held in London Feb. 17th, a very interesting paper was read by Mr. G. M. Parkinson, a Miller of Doncaster, on the subject of Washing and Conditioning Wheat for grinding.

This is no new scheme. Several years ago the subject was agitated and a number of millers in this country practiced washing their wheat before it went to the scourer; but the process never became popular on account of the inconveniences necessarily connected with the operation. The only persons we know of in this country who continue to wash their wheat are the Oncida Community, New York State. They consider it just as necessary to wash their wheat as to wash their potatoes.

Mr. Parkinson goes into the details of the operation very completely as the following extracts show:

"It is scarcely necessary to refer to the fact that the first operation is performed on a warehouse separator, which removes the larger rubbish, such as sticks, straws, big clots &c. It then renews its acquaintance with the friend of its youth, that priceless element which, whether distilled in the evening dew or descending in copious showers or overflowing the banks of Egypt's river has been its best friend since the husbandman broad-cast it in his fields; and now man calls in water to his aid, and of all the means and processes employed to clean wheat, there is not one so sensible, so natural, so effective and so cheap as washing. It is sensible and natural because it is precisely the course that common sense points out to any man as the proper way to clean almost any thing and every thing. We shall clean our hands before we dine to-day—shall we get a dry brush and scrub them? If so, I am afraid dinner will spoil before we shall be presentable at table. No, we shall immerse them in water, and with a little friction the thing is done. Just so with wheat. A plunge into pure, cold water and the dirt begins to capitulate at once. And when the wheat arrives in the sack there is as much improvement in its appearance as there is in that of a captured street Arab after a bath at Dr. Barnardo's Home. And when I am told that there are mills using foreign wheats, which to-day have no washer in them, I simply say, 'I cannot believe it.'

"It is quite unnecessary to describe a washer; suffice to say that there need not be the slightest difficulty in choosing a good one. I might almost say there would be more difficulty in find-

ing a bad one. Mind, I say a washer—one that removes all the loose, and comparatively loose dirt, and stones. Not merely a damper—for this, though doubtless at times a useful little machine, has no place in the system I am now advocating; but whatever machine is adopted, remember this, that an abundant supply of pure fresh water is absolutely necessary for success."

"The process of washing completed, discrimination and skill begin to play a foremost part. The softer and more delicate kinds of wheat, such as Californian, soft Chilian, American, Russian &c., should at once proceed to the heater, but the coarser and flintier kinds, such as Indians, Egyptians, Syrians, hard Chilians &c., are improved by a few hours interval, to permit the water to penetrate into the interior. In the former kinds this is sufficiently well done in the continuous process. The object of the heater is not to dry the wheat, but to drive the moisture of the berry—whether it be natural to it, as in the case of the English, or artificially introduced as one of the results of the washing process—from the centre to the outside, thereby loosening not only any remaining dirt that the first washing may have failed to remove, but also the fine outer skin of the berry itself."

"In this condition—hot, moist, in fact perspiring profusely—it is introduced to the scourer, where anything from simply removing the dirt to almost skinning the wheat can be performed. It is then passed through a powerful exhaust to clear it of the offal the scourer has detached, to the cooler—the real drier of the process—which is a most effective purifier also, where every trace of sweat or moisture is removed. All the loose particles of offal which may still be found adhering to the wheat berry are here effectually detached by the peculiar motion of the grain as it descends its zigzag course and effectually removed. The wheat, as far as its condition is concerned, leaves this machine absolutely ready for the first break roll. It is also equally ready for storage in silos till wanted."

"For our own part, however, we recommend, and as far as possible practise the continuous process; that is to mill the wheat as it leaves the cooler, with as little interval as possible, for it undoubtedly is a fact that the wheat is never again in such perfectly mild and kind temper and condition as it is at this stage, breaking freely, yielding clean, broad bran, and consequently allowing only a minimum quantity of offal to get through the rotary scalpels and into the general system."

Mr. Parkinson claims as a still further process a Turkish bath arrangement, whereby the wheat is passed through a heater, not so much for the purpose of drying the berry, as to bring the natural moisture to the surface. The wheat is then treated to the action of rubbers and scourers the same as is usually done when going to the smutter, after which it is run to a cooler which he claims is not only a cooler but a dryer as well. He also claims the following advantages: First, "a practically unlimited choice of the wheats of the world, so long as they are inherently sound, since they can be rendered absolutely clean and pure. Further, by this preparatory process the work inside the mill can be simplified throughout by reason of the fact that the most baffling offal a miller has to deal with, viz., the fluff and bees-wing scraped off the branny side of the wheat berry by the break rolls, does not get into the system at all, the power required is reduced, the resulting products incalculably improved, the flour being stronger, brighter and purer, and the offals, offals indeed."

"Then again this process enables the miller to attain to what doubtless, as a miller, is the height of his ambition, the reputation for the reliability and regularity in the quality of his flour. He need no longer be the victim of such circumstances as the varying supplies of an erratic market, or the constant changes of our uncertain climate. Does Russia prohibit? then America fills up the gap. Does America fall short? then India comes to the front. Is India famine-stricken? then from some unexpected quarter of the globe, supplies pour in."

"All the miller need want is wheat—sound wheat, and given conditions and means. Such—in principle but not necessarily in detail—as we have described, and be the weather wet or dry, warm or cold, his wheat from eastern hemisphere or western, the resulting flour should be such as would produce a loaf as fine in flavor as a fastidious man can demand."

"There may be some sceptics here who think I have already overdrawn the picture and put on the color with a too lavish hand. All I can say to them is, 'Come and see.' 'Where?' they ask. To that little town in the north of England, famous for years past for its races and its butter-scotch, and now not altogether unknown to fame as a place where advanced and scientific milling is both practiced and understood. Our operations are carried on in the full light of day. Our doors are open. I dare not say what I have said here to-day if I were not prepared to prove my statements, and to prove them to the

hilt. We say to all, "Come and see for yourselves, and return home and use anybody's machines you like, only carry out our principles, which epitomized are these: For the harder and coarser foreign wheats—good washing and stoning, and then a little interval to allow the moisture to penetrate; for finer and softer foreign wheats—equally good washing and stoning, but no interval before proceeding to the heater; for home-grown wheats no washing whatever."

"And now a word about the cooler. This must ensure these two conditions: Firstly, a current of cold air being drawn through the wheat as it descends its zig-zag course, in a solid but thin stream; and Secondly, the upper side of this stream must be in open and direct communication with the fan so that all impurities still left adhering may have an unimpeded course thereto."

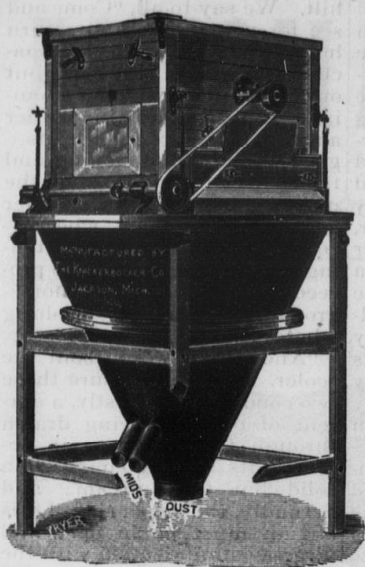
After describing his methods to the members, Mr. Parkinson submitted to a cross-examination. In answer to the question: "Is severe scouring necessary?" he replied: "The scouring was severe because the wheat was in that condition when severe treatment did not hurt it. To severely scour dried wheat would chip it; to scour when soft did no harm. Scour as severely as one could the result was only satisfactory." In regard to washing machines Mr. Parkinson expressed the opinion that there were many good ones. At the same time there was a wide range as to their ability to do the work properly. An effective machine must have what is called a "whizzer," for getting rid of surplus water. You cannot wash wheat, (no matter in what volume of water) without fouling the water, and consequently when it leaves the whizzer there is little fouling left on the wheat.

Mr. Podger, of London, said that if a man looks at wheat that has gone through the whizzer, he will be surprised to see the ruffed bran on it. When it passes through the brushing machine all that is removed and the wheat is polished.

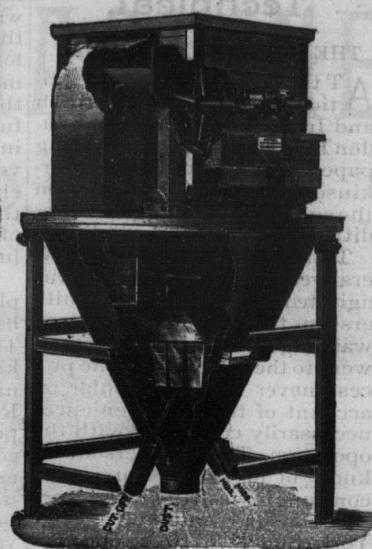
The lecturer was congratulated upon his interesting paper and the discussion of it elicited from the members many complimentary remarks.

We are surprised to learn the extent to which the washing of wheat is carried on by the English millers. In dry seasons or when a large amount of smutty wheat is harvested, wheat washing machines would no doubt, prove beneficial in working up these wheats into the highest grade of flour.

We should be glad to get the views of any of our milling friends who have had any experience in washing wheats in this country.



Holt Dustless Purifier.

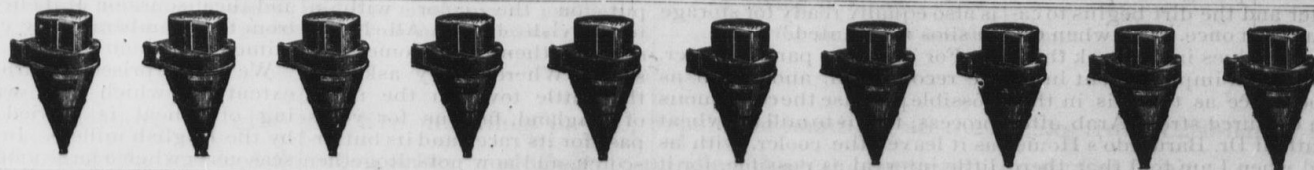


A few extracts from letters received tell the story:

- "Have no complaint of my flour where I used to have considerable."
- "Our middlings are much better than we had from a Machine."
- "Less power and absolutely no waste."
- "They remove fluff that no sieve purifier in existence can."
- "Dry and free from impurities."
- "Using them as a full system."
- "Superior to any purifiers we have seen."
- "The machine is all we could desire."
- "Lessens the fire risk."
- "Entirely satisfactory."
- "Stronger and whiter flour."
- "Saving in room."
- "Please find enclosed check for purifier."
- "Useful in every mill."
- "Run day and night and give no trouble."
- "It has no equal."
- "Fully up to your guarantee."
- "I am more than pleased with it."
- "Every mill should have them."
- "Raised our grades of good flour and reduced our low grade."



The Cyclone Dust Collector, known and used all over the world.



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JACKSON, MICH.

Milwaukee Notes

THE flour production in Milwaukee during March was 220,675 bbls. against 188,800 in February, 152,250 in March of 1891, 92,300 in 1890, and 125,240 in 1889.

THE lead pipe works of the Windsor Manufacturing Company are among the novelties of manufacturing enterprise in Milwaukee. They produce first-class lead pipe and should be patronized by Milwaukeeans, and by plumbers and others in Milwaukee's tributary territory, who use lead pipe.

ANOTHER candidate for public favor in mill machinery is the new LA CROIX AIR CIRCUIT PURIFIER now being built and put upon the market by the Superlative Purifier Manufacturing Co. of Milwaukee. The results obtained by the use of air-belt purifiers since their introduction have been so beneficial that this style of machine is attracting the attention of progressive millers everywhere and they are in a great measure replacing the old style purifier. Most of the air-belt machines are simply gravity purifiers, with no arbitrary grading or sizing of middlings. The La Croix machine, however, obviates this difficulty, having all the merit possessed by the enclosed air current and the additional advantage of sizing up the product into as many grades as may be desired.

This machine is the invention of Mr. Joseph La Croix, who has had a very large experience with purifiers since their introduction into this country and the Air Circuit Purifier is the result of long study and much experimenting on his part. An examination of the cut illustrating the advertisement, which appears in this issue, gives a partial view of the interior of the machine. The middlings are landed upon the sieve by a blast which leaves only the heaviest at the head and distributes the lighter farther along the cloth, according to their specific gravity, giving to the cloth the greatest capacity, while the fluff goes direct towards the fan without touching the sieve. The several air currents to which the different weights are subjected remove entirely all fluffy material, depositing same into a conveyor to be carried out of the machine, while the dust-laden air is drawn through a series of perforated plates, where the bulk is deposited and only the finest following with the air, which must pass through two rapidly revolving perforated metal drums, which cut off all that remains so that the air when it enters the fan is absolutely clean, and returns to the main trunk purified and ready to be used over again. No air is blown into the mill,

nor any taken into the machine from the outside. Conveyors, lengthwise of the machine, with cut-off, care for the purified stock. A brush running crosswise keeps cloth clean and does not carry middlings of one grade and mix with those of another grade. An air circuit gravity machine is built much like the sieve machine, excepting the sieve, the middlings properly graded are subjected to a strong air blast which removes impurities. This is recommended for coarse graded middlings only. These machines are well made of best materials, and are worthy the consideration of millers. Write the manufacturers for particulars, nor forgetting to mention the UNITED STATES MILLER.

RAILROAD NOTES.

THE great bridge over the Mississippi, at Memphis, will be opened for traffic about May 1. The spans are completed, with the exception of about 500 ft. on the Tennessee side.

CHICAGO railroad managers think that the decision by Judge Allen, in the Milton Knight case, gives the coup de grace to what was left of the Interstate Commerce act by the decision of the Supreme court that the companies and officials can not be compelled to furnish evidence that would convict themselves. Very much of the freight shipped from the West goes through on foreign bills of lading, and on all this freight it will be possible to cut rates, while it will be impossible to prove on what part of the haul the cut is made. It will also be possible to route freight through Canada, to New York, Boston, etc., rebill it at some point in Canada, and thereby cut the rate to whatever point it is agreed upon. The interstate commerce act will hereafter cut very little figure in the stability of rates.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

THE many weaknesses in and frequent infractions of the Interstate Commerce law have worked the shippers up to a high state of excitement. A special meeting of the Merchants and Shippers' was held March 10 to consider the matter, and arrangements were made for a public mass meeting in the near future for the purpose of petitioning congress to amend the act. One of the amendments proposed is that shippers shall be relieved from all liability under the Interstate Commerce law and that the penalty imposed on a railroad agent or employee for violation of any provision of the act, shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. It was also resolved that the Interstate Commerce commissioners should be given full judicial powers; that it should

inflict the penalties provided by law, and that its finding should admit of no appeal except to the Supreme court of the United States. Moreover, as the present laws make no provision for the punishment of a railroad corporation, the meeting recommended an amendment covering this point. It was declared that the commission should be composed of two lawyers, one railway expert, one merchant and one manufacturer of renown, and that the commission shall be empowered to formulate a uniform classification, from which there shall be no deviation.

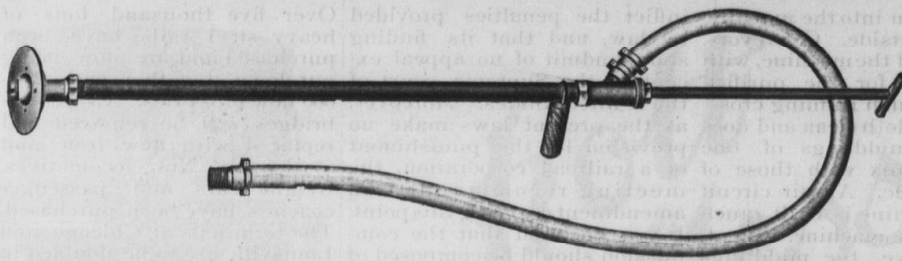
FOR a long time past Chicago shippers have loudly complained of the manner in which they are handicapped in developing a trade with the South, by the gross discrimination in rates that has been maintained in favor of New York shippers. The interstate commerce commission has been impotent to give them relief, because the New York roads could plead that they had to meet water competition in carrying on this traffic and therefore the interstate commerce act did not apply. Now there is a fair promise of relief. Since the Thomas-Brice syndicate got hold of the Monon Road, plans have been in the course of development for making that line part of a great north and south system in connection with the Richmond Terminal and other southern systems in which that syndicate holds the control.

These plans have now been about fully developed and will very shortly, it is said, be put into full operation. A prominent part of these plans, it is intimated, is the making of such rates from Chicago to all points that can be reached by the Monon as will place Chicago shippers on an equal footing with those of New York and tend to develop a great and lucrative business between the two sections of country. At all events great improvements have been decided upon in regard to the Monon. They would probably have been carried out ere this had the syndicate been fully aware when they took hold of it, what it was possible to make that road. They took time to watch things a little before going in too deep and their experience has been more than gratifying. The business of the Monon, both passenger and freight, has been limited only by its capacity to handle it.

Now the syndicate is satisfied and the contemplated improvements will be pushed with the utmost possible despatch. The capital stock of the road has been increased and \$3,200,000 of the additional stock has been sold for cash, and this amount will be spent in the improvement of the road.

Over five thousand tons of heavy steel rails have been purchased and are now being put down, together with 250,000 new cross ties. All wooden bridges will be removed and replaced with new iron and steel ones. New locomotives, freight cars and passenger coaches have been purchased. The terminals at Chicago and Louisville are to be doubled in capacity. Somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 is to be spent in preparation for the world's fair. All the sidings along the route are to be greatly lengthened so that the speed of trains can be increased with safety. A dining car line is to be established between Chicago and Louisville. The Monon is now the only road having a dining car service between Chicago and Cincinnati and the service is to be extended to the Louisville line. In short, the Monon is to be made part of one of the best equipped and biggest systems that has a terminal in this city.

SECRETARY RUSK, of the Government Department of Agriculture, is preparing what is certain to be pronounced a marvelous agricultural exhibit for the World's Fair. It will be at once a striking demonstration of the broad scope and efficient work of the department of which he is the head, and a school of instruction for all who are interested in agricultural matters. It will include full illustrations of various insect depredations, a mammoth globe representing graphically the history of pleuro-pneumonia and its remarkable extermination in America; a model of the famous Death Valley, with its strange fauna and flora; and a working set of a modern weather station's outfit. Under the immediate supervision of expert Hubbard the most complete and comprehensive collection of cereals ever made is being prepared, with the co-operation of the farmers in this country and in foreign parts. Samples of wheat grown in every county in the United States will be shown. Grains from Peace River in Northern Canada, to Patagonia; from Russia to India, will be in the collection; every seed picked by hand and the varieties arranged in tasteful glass compartments with labels indicating the name, place, weight and effects of the soil and climatic conditions. There are now collected 2,000 samples of wheat, 1,000 of oats, 5,000 of rye, 3,000 of barley, 300 of buckwheat, 1,500 of corn (besides the exhibit of corn in the ear) and proportionate numbers of the various other grains and garden products. An effort is being made to secure from Egypt one of the original father wheat plants.

**THE TORNADO.**

It is the simplest and best Flue Cleaner on earth. No packing. No springs. All working parts brass or iron, self-adjusting face plate. Enables operator to clean flues, at whatever angle situated, without changing his position. Action of valve positive, and requires no holding open or shut. Orders Solicited.

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[Revised Edition for 1890.]



This book with its numerous tables, short cuts in figures, etc., is simply invaluable to Millers, Grain Dealers, Farmers and Business men generally. Prices, post-paid, as follows: No. 1, Bound in waterproof leatherette, 50 cents. No. 2, Fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate and account book, 75 cents. No. 3 American Russia or Morocco, with pocket, slate and RENEWABLE account book, \$1.00. Address,

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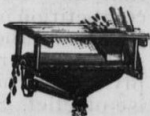
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WANTED—Situation as head miller by a competent man having 15 years' experience in some of the very best full roller mills. Can give references as to character and ability from past and present employers, if desired. Can come at once. Address, **WILLIAM WILSON,** Box 334, Gowanda P. O., Catt. Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Flour mill and pearl barley mill owners to correspond with the undersigned, who has been in charge of a large mill for many years, and who is anxious to secure a similar position in a good mill. Can give my present and past employers and other reliable parties as reference. Am middle aged and married. Address, **HEAD MILLER,** care United States Miller.

WANTED—A thorough miller and millwright desires a situation. References furnished if desired. Address, **MILLER & MILLWRIGHT,** Box 123, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—A change by a competent miller with 15 years' experience in good mills. Am a young married man, now managing a successful mill. One year in this position; three years in last as foreman of a 150 barrel mill. Have a complete kit of tools, and do repairing. References furnished. Correspondence solicited, from Nebraska especially. Address, **S. C. EARNEST,** St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—A situation by an experienced miller, single man. Hard wheat country preferred. References, Guthrie Bros. Can go at once. Address, **W. A. PARK,** Box 73, Superior, Neb.

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DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

WAIVER OF PROTEST BY OFFER OF RENEWAL.—The offer by endorsers, prior to the maturity of a note, of a new note in renewal, is a waiver of notice of protest, as it shows that the indorsers did not expect the note to be paid at maturity, and were not injured by failure to give notice of dishonor.—*Jenkins v. White*, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 23 At. Rep. 376.

RIGHTS OF SURETY ON NOTE.—Where the holder of a note knows that a surety thereon is an accommodation surety without consideration, he is bound to treat him in perfect good faith, and where he induces the debtor to apply a payment intended for that note, upon another on which the surety is not liable, and then extends the time for payment without the consent of the surety, the liability of the surety is thereby ended.—*Morris v. Booth*, Court of Appeals of Texas, 18 S. W. Rep. 639.

DEDUCTION OF LOST MONEY FROM WAGES OF EMPLOYEE.—An employer lost a sum of money, and deducted the amount from the wages of an employee upon the ground that the employee was responsible for the loss. The employee subsequently took the amount withheld from his wages from money in his hands by the employer for the payment of his fellow employees. The employer was not justified in assaulting the employee in an attempt to recover the money taken by him.—*Kirby v. Foster*, Supreme Court of Rhode Island, 22 At. Rep. 1111.

PERSONAL LIABILITY OF AGENT OF UNAUTHORIZED CORPORATION.—Where the statute provides that no foreign corporation shall do business in the state until it has established an office and appointed an agent, and filed with the secretary of the state certain statements, if a person assuming to represent a foreign corporation doing business in the state without complying with the statute, caused another to do labor and furnish goods for the corporation not knowing that it was a foreign corporation, the agent was personally liable for such labor and goods. Where he did not know that the company was a corporation at all, he was not charged with the duty of inquiring whether it had complied with the statute. Where a statute provides that an agent of a foreign corporation, who transacts business for it in violation of its provisions, shall be liable to fine and imprisonment, such liability was not in lieu of, but in addition to the personal liability of the agent.—*Lasher v. Stimson*, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 23 At. Rep. 552.

WAIVER OF DEFECTS IN NOTICE OF PROTEST.—A notice of protest sent out by a notary without his signature, is insufficient notice to charge an endorser with liability. But where the endorser, knowing that he is not liable by reason of the defective notice, nevertheless agrees unequivocally that he will pay the note, that is a waiver of the defense, and revives his liability.—*People's Nat. Bank v. Dibrell*, Supreme Court of Tennessee, 18 S. W. Rep. 626.

DANGEROUS CONDITION OF MACHINERY.—The owners of machinery are guilty of gross negligence by leaving bevel-wheel and cogs uncovered, knowing them to be imminently dangerous to human life and limb in this uncovered condition, and if a workman, engaged with the machine in this condition, attempts to oil the cylinder without the knowledge of the uncovered condition of the bevel-wheel and cogs, and in this attempt loses his hand, the owners of the machine are liable for damages occasioned by such injury.—*Mastin v. Levagood*, Supreme Court of Kansas, 28 Pac. Rep. 977.

STATE DISCHARGE IN INSOLVENCY INVALID AGAINST NON-PARTICIPATING CREDITORS FROM OTHER STATES.—While it is perfectly competent for a state to pass an insolvency law, applicable only to its own citizens and operative within its own jurisdiction, such a law has no effect upon a citizen of another state, not participating voluntarily in such proceedings. And this applies equally to the subject matter of the debt, and if that is not within the jurisdiction of the state, it is not affected by the discharge. Plaintiff obtained a judgment against defendant in Montana on a contract made and to be performed there. Subsequently both parties removed to California, where defendant was discharged under the insolvent act, (section 53), providing that a discharge thereunder shall release the debtor from all debts and liabilities; but plaintiff in no wise participated in such insolvency proceedings. Under Const. U. S., art. 1, section 10, providing that no state can pass a law violating the obligation of a contract, the discharge of defendant did not relieve him from payment of plaintiff's judgment.—*Lowenberg v. Levins*, Supreme Court of California, 28 Pac. Rep. 941.

LIABILITY FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASE OF EMPLOYEE.—Where a person has in his employ an employee who is afflicted with a contagious disease, and a person coming in contact with the employee in the course of the employers' business, contracts the disease, the employer is liable in damages if he main-

tained the employee in his position after he knew he had the disease, but unless he had such knowledge he is not liable. Knowledge on the part of the employer of the danger, is an essential element of his liability.—*Lont v. Chicago, K. & W. Ry. Co.*, Supreme Court of Kansas, 28 Pac. Rep. 977.

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain Handling Appliances, granted during the month of March, 1892, is especially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER, by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney and Solicitor, No. 107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents.

No. 469,849—Cereal Drier, P. Borgarilli, Turin, Italy.
No. 470,035—Dust Collector, A. C. Brantingham, Columbus, Ohio.
No. 469,750—Flour Bolt, C. A. Smith, Jackson, and M. W. Clark, Parma, Mich.
No. 470,077—Grain Scouring, Polishing and Separating Machine, G. E. Russell, Memphis, Tenn.
No. 469,827—Grain Separator, W. H. Schulte, Hopedale, Ill.
No. 470,523—Dust Collector, R. E. Wardhaugh, Jacksonville, Ill., assignor to E. P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
No. 470,524—Same.
No. 470,608—Dust Collector, R. E. Wardhaugh, Jacksonville, Ill., assignor one-half to W. W. Allis, Milwaukee.
No. 470,607—Grain Drier and Ventilator, W. R. Vanderveer, McCool Junction, and C. F. Shedd, Fairfield, Nebr.
No. 470,555—Delivery Apparatus for Pneumatic Grain Conveyors, F. E. Duckham, London, Eng.
No. 470,601—Grinding Mill, A. J. Robinson, Fremont, N. H.
No. 470,235—Roller Mill, E. G. DeWald, Cincinnati, O.
No. 470,918—Endless Conveyor or Elevator, J. W. Reno, New York, N. Y.
No. 471,034—Grain Meter, C. D. Sprague, Blairstown, Mo.
No. 471,071—Oat Screen, C. and J. Closz, St. Ansgar, Iowa.
No. 471,072—Corn Separating Screen, C. and J. Closz, St. Ansgar, Iowa.
No. 471,073—Grain Screen, C. and J. Closz, St. Ansgar, Iowa.
No. 471,272—Dust Collector, O. M. Morse, Jackson, Mich.
No. 471,345—Grinding Mill, D. C. Stover, Freeport, Ill.
No. 471,318—Apparatus for Separating and Purifying Middlings, A. Steiger, London, Eng., ass'r to E. P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
No. 471,901—Grain or Coffee Cleaner, T. A. Seip, New York, N. Y.
No. 471,965—Grain Elevating and Measuring Machine, S. P. Ford, Morrisonville, Ill.

THE MONON ROUTE TO THE FRONT.

Offering First-Class Accommodations at Reduced Rates.

On and after March 22d the regular rates via this line from Chicago to Louisville, New Albany, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton will be \$6.00; to Indianapolis \$5.65.

These are no "excursion rates" to be effective for a few days and then withdrawn; they will be offered to patrons every day in the week.

Be sure your tickets read via the "Monon."

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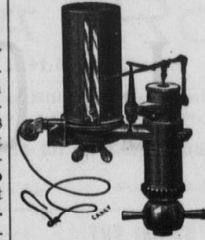
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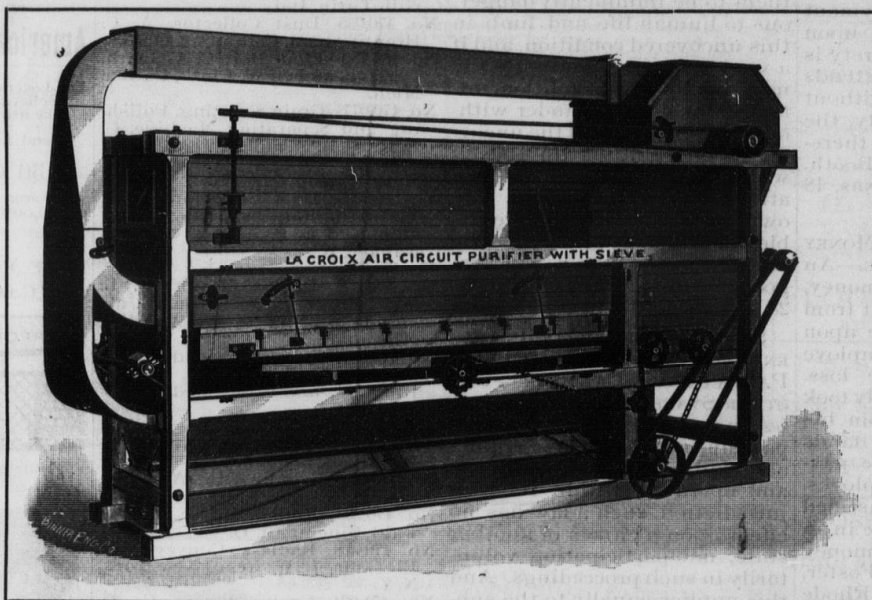
GRAIN SPECULATORS COMPLAIN.—Grain speculators have been making complaint to the Agricultural Department that the grain statistics have been made in the interest of the farmers. The speculators feel aggrieved because they took it for granted that the supply would be much smaller than it turned out to be, and in consequence they bid high for future delivery and afterward suffered when the price of wheat went down several degrees. These speculators have been informed that the statistics are designed to be correct and in the interest of no class. It happened, however, that this year, for the first time, the statistics showed to the farmers' favor, as their crop was big and the prices were comparatively big also.

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DOMESTIC STOCKS, CROPS, &c.

The first crop bulletin of the Wisconsin state weather service, issued April 9, says:

Winter wheat and rye seem to have passed through the winter in much better shape than was expected. It was thought by many that frequent thawing and freezing had broken off many of the tender roots, but nearly all our reports today show the crop in fair condition, and fully three-fourths of our correspondents consider it in excellent shape. The drought which prevailed during the fall seeding, and which was viewed with much apprehension at the time, may have been a blessing instead of a misfortune. It is probable that its slow germination and the limited number of roots formed placed the crop in better shape to encounter the unfavorable conditions of winter.

The ground is well stored with moisture. December, January and February have given precipitation considerably above the normal, and with warm weather, all vegetation will probably come forward rapidly.

Notwithstanding the cold of the past two days, which will probably be but temporary the season is slightly in advance of last year.

Stock, the bulletin says, has wintered well, and, all things considered, farm condition and prospects are good.

CROPS IN KANSAS.—The first crop report of the current year by Secretary Martin Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture was issued April 5. He says that Kansas starts out with highly favorable conditions for a prosperous crop year. The winter has been extremely mild and favorable to the wintering of all kinds of stock and the unusual amount of rains and snow during March has greatly assisted the late sown wheat. The area sown to wheat in the fall of 1891 as compared with that sown in the previous year is reported by our correspondents at 97.6 per cent, which gives a total area for the state for this year of 3,497,868 acres, or 84,138 acres less than last year. In the central and western belts (two-thirds of the state) the plant is very evenly distributed over the ground, and is in a healthy and promising condition, also in some of the eastern counties.

In the eastern belt (thirty-nine counties) 19 per cent of the wheat was winter killed. In the central and western belts, in which 77 per cent of the wheat area of the state is sown, the percentage of the wheat destroyed from all causes is small. The highest average of wheat condition is reported in the western belt, while the lowest condition is reported in

the eastern. General condition of the plant for the state, as compared with a normal or full average, is 85 per cent.

Rye.—The general condition of rye for the state as compared with the full average for a term of years, is 97 per cent.

GRAIN LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.—The joint legislative wheat committee of Minnesota, lately looking into alleged irregularities of grain handling in this state has made its report, finding that the complaints investigated were not sustained by the facts. The committee then agreed upon several recommendations to go to the next legislature, touching several matters connected with grain affairs. Among these recommendations it urges that track scales should be required to be put in, by railroad companies, at all stations shipping 60 car loads of grain or more, and that the railroad companies be responsible for the delivery of the full amount so received.

The committee thinks public warehousemen should report at least once a year the exact state of their grain bins and warehouse receipts, so as to supply the railroad and warehouse commission with the real shortages or overages of such houses, and that the warehousemen should be required to have weighed up and inspected all grain, when changing from private to public houses, or the reverse.

It also recommends that the legislature consider the advisability of passing a law providing, contiguous to deep water, at public expense, warehouses sufficiently large to afford storing without mixing the grain of different grades, for grain produced in this state and for which service the state shall receive or may impose a moderate charge. That public elevators be required to construct scales and weigh grain upon the ground floor before the grain is elevated, so that the unloading of cars may be under the supervision of state weighers, and that under no circumstances should grain or screenings be permitted to be shipped out of public warehouses without weighing and inspection.

The committee then recommended that the next legislature, either by memorial to congress or otherwise, take some steps to counteract the evil influence of wheat gambling at Chicago and other great grain centers.

FOREIGN CROPS, STOCKS &c.

"Prices of wheat," says Beerbohm, "have declined to such a low point, considering the circumstances of the season, that it would be surprising if values have not about touched the bottom, especially as the remainder of the season can hard-

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ly fail to witness diminishing stocks."

The *St. Petersburg Herald*, speaking of the famine in parts of Russia, says: "There is plenty of cereal in parts of Russia to supply all the famine districts, and have some to spare to export, but the trouble lies in not having the railroad facilities or other facilities for sending grain and flour to the famine districts. Reports from the northern towns are to the effect that all elevators are crowded and corn is piled up mountain-high in open fields and is rotting, for the reason that they have no railroads and where they have railroads they have no money to pay freights." It also states that: "Siberia has an over-supply of cereal products from the crop of 1891."

THE exports of wheat from India to Europe during 1891 reached the large total of 1,397,466 tons; more than double the quantity exported in 1890, and 264,722 tons above the highest figures recorded for any previous year. For the preceding seven years the distribution of the exports has been, 51 per cent to Great Britain and 49 per cent to the continent; last year it changed to 41 per cent to Great Britain and 59 per cent to the continent, from which it is evident that the unprecedented movement was the outcome of extraordinary continental demands. It was the general opinion here in the early part of last fall that these demands would be entirely made upon American resources, as India was not credited with holding unusual supplies, and values ranged high accordingly. The above figures explain why the European demand has been less urgent here than was anticipated, and why prices have receded to a comparatively low level. We have had an unexpectedly active competitor in meeting foreign markets with an unexpectedly large surplus to dispose of.—*Com. Bulletin.*

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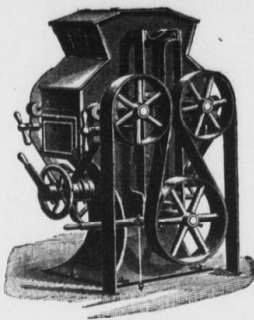
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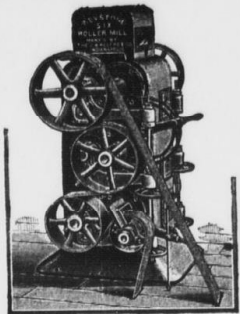
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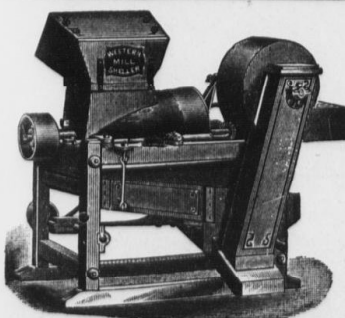
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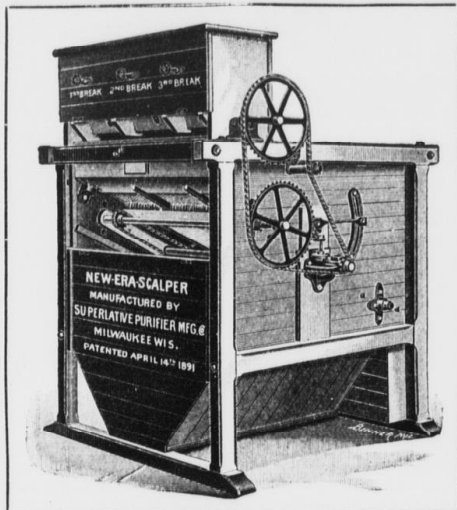
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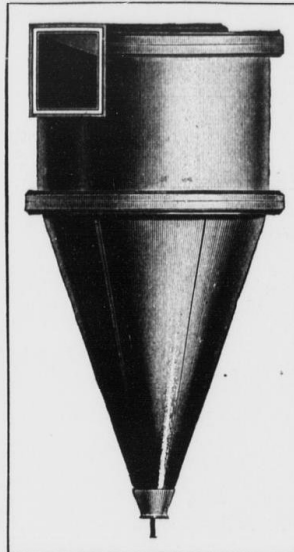
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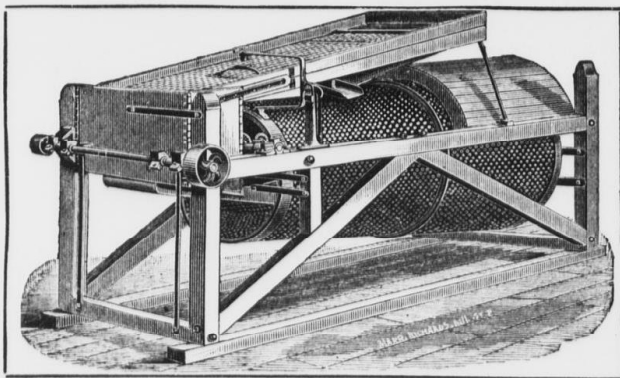
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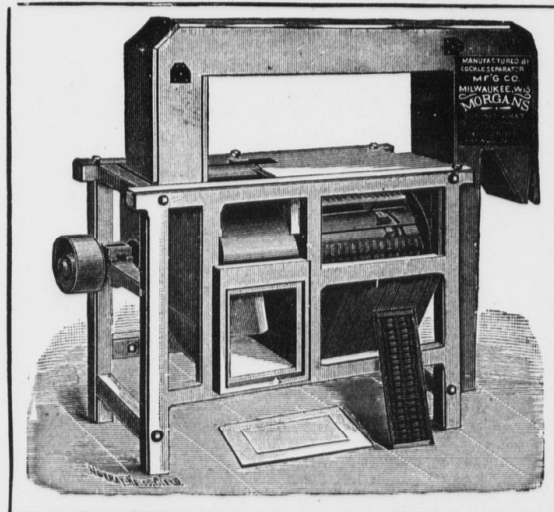
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